

Liners.

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, BY WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 225 W. Third st. Telephone and 215. Cottage, 5 rooms, southwest near car, \$8. Cottage, 5 rooms, Flower st. close in, \$8. Cottage, 3 rooms, southwest, \$12. Cottage, 7 rooms, walking distance, \$18. Cottage, 6 rooms, 12th st., \$15. Cottage, 6 rooms, Hill ave., \$15. Flat, 5 rooms, Spring st. close in, \$18. Cottage, 6 rooms, 11th st., \$15. House 12 rooms, Grand ave., \$18. House, 12 rooms, Grand ave., \$18. Cottage, 9 rooms, 16th st., gas, bath, etc., \$16.50.

Cut this line out and see only WRIGHT & CALLENDER for full particulars.

Cholet flat, 11th st.; gas, etc., \$20. Cottage, Sixta st., electric lights, \$20. New flat, 12th st., gas, bath, \$15. New cottage, southwest, never been occupied, \$20.

New 8-room dwelling, southwest, \$30. WRIGHT & CALLENDER, 225 W. Third st. Telephone main 315.

DO YOU WISH TO RENT YOUR HOUSE? Place it with a live agent. Have 15 houses this week, several applicants waiting for well-arranged and modern houses. List them with JOHN H. COXE, 2 Bryson Block.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED HOUSES—
\$3-2 rooms, good neighborhood, close in.
\$3-5 rooms, close in.
\$3-5 rooms, Carolina, near 4th.
\$10-5 rooms and stable, close in.
\$18-5 rooms and stable, close in.
\$18-7 rooms, 22d, near 4th.
\$18-7 rooms, nice near High School.
\$30-9 rooms, 11th st., Northwest.
\$30-8 rooms, 23d and Toberman.
\$30-9 rooms, Flower, near Washington.
\$60-10 rooms, elegant, Adelphi.
If you want to know any kind see PONDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 Wilcox Blvd.

TO LET—MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE, completely furnished; nave and neat; good location. FITZ BEACH, 454 Wilcox Block.

TO LET—ELEGANT 12-ROOM RESIDENCE, 8th st., 12th st., 2nd floor, central location; barn. BRANDIS, 228 B. Broadway.

TO LET—LOVELY FLAT OF 25 LARGE AND sunny rooms, cheap rent to right party. Apply L. M. B., Vincent Hotel, Broadway.

TO LET—GOOD COTTAGE 6 ROOMS, barn, well furnished, 1st floor, 6 rooms and chicken. Address or call 899 LAKE ST.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, 135 W. 11th st., terms reasonable, modern improvements. Apply on PREMISES.

TO LET—NICE 8-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN conveniences, 121 CRESCENT AVE., Temple st., near 11th st., cheap.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, 1 GRAN View ave., 12th st., chicken yard, flowers, lawn. Apply 119 ALVARADO ST.

TO LET—4-ROOM COTTAGE, 1207 E. 18TH st., rent, \$10. Inquire 652 S. Broadway. H. JAY: key at 1255 16th st.

TO LET—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS ON 11th st., 12th st., rent \$12 a month. Inquire 401 S. HOPE ST.

TO LET—MODERN 7-ROOM HOUSE ON Union ave., rent, \$25. See WILLIAM E. COX, 303 S. Broadway.

TO LET—3-ROOM HOUSE, 112 JUDSON St., Boyle Heights; block from Park; \$5. H. CHILSON, 108 S. Spring.

TO LET—\$40. A MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE on Broadway, close in. J. C. OLIVER, 256 S. Broadway.

TO LET—5-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE, 1324 W. 11th st., rent, \$12. Address 215 TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE, first-class; 214 N. Olive near Temple. Inquire 1300 S. OLIVE.

TO LET—MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1st floor, 12th st., rent, \$12. Address 215 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—MODERN 6-ROOM HOUSE, close in, to a good tenant. Address A. box 77.

TO LET—7-ROOM COTTAGE, CLOSE IN, suitable for dentist or physician. Call at 12 S. SPRING ST.

TO LET—MODERN 5-ROOM HOUSE, 10th st.; responsible parties only. 939 PEARL ST. SUNNY.

TO LET—\$11; 5-ROOM HOUSE, BARN, SEW-connection; close in. RICHARDS, 106 S. Hill st.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED 4-ROOM cottage, piano by 1st Nov.; no children. 29TH ST.

TO LET—HANDSOME FLATS, PARTIALLY furnished or unfurnished, 930 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—DOUBLE HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 135 W. 23d st., rent \$16; half \$8. Inquire 646 W. 23d st.

TO LET—MODERN 5-ROOM COTTAGE WITH garden; no children; cheap. 205 B. Broadway.

TO LET—MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE, 127 N. Hill st., rent \$12. Inquire 215 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—MODERN 5-ROOM HOUSE, 112 S. Hill st., rent \$12. Address 215 S. BROADWAY.

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MASS MEETING.

LOS ANGELES SECTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Meeting Called to Protest Against the Shooting of Strikers at Hazelton Develops into a Boom for the Socialist Labor Party.

Section Los Angeles of the Socialist Labor party held a mass meeting last night in Turnverein Hall for the ostensible purpose of protesting against the shooting of the strikers at Hazelton. It was rather a thin mass, and grew thinner with each number of the programme, as its integral parts took advantage of every opportunity of trifling or of leaving. Although called for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the widows and orphans of the Hazelton strikers, the meeting speedily developed into a panegyric upon the methods of the Socialist Labor party. It was one of sympathy with a bunch of revolutionaries.

The platform was appropriately decorated with a flag at each corner, on the right the red flag of anarchy, tied up with a big white bow, and on the left a small edition of the Stars and Stripes, carefully bandaged in black. The decorations formed a fitting illustration of the general tone of the meeting.

The programme was opened with "The Workmen's Marseillaise," a parody on the stirring old revolutionary hymn of France, which was sung with little vim and no accuracy. Then Chairman Biddle introduced R. M. Webster of Pasadena, who represented the moderate spirit of local socialism. Mr. Webster expressed much sympathy with the widows and orphans of the unfortunate men who fell at Hazelton, but gave it at his own expense, for the men who fell in the strike were also deserving of sympathy, as they had but acted under the pressure of relentless conditions, and were victims of the capitalist system almost as much as the strikers themselves. The capitalistic instinct of self-preservation had been called into play, and one set of victims had been chosen to deal vengeance to another.

Mr. Webster's own voice was raised always for moderation, and he earnestly recommended Christian charity and organized aid in spreading the principles of socialism, but it was not enough to repudiate the system without cherishing vindictiveness against individuals. Capitalism had proven itself a failure, socially, morally and economically, and the only plan in sight to stave the strife and bring about the termination of the strike was advocated by the Socialist Labor party.

George H. Cramer, the next speaker, was of more Spartan build. He was historically inclined and expressed his sympathy with the widows and orphans at Hazelton by reading a statistical account of the conflict between capital and labor from the days of Spartacus and his gladiators down to the present time. He averred that striking for higher wages was no new method of expressing dissatisfaction with existing conditions, but had been pursued by the slaves and was rewarded with occasional victory.

Mr. Cramer poetically put it, "When the wage slave gained a few crumbs of bread from the table of his master."

Since 1857, strikes have come thick and fast, while Mr. Cramer and full effect has been given to the recommendation of Tom Scott at the time of the big railroad strike, to "give them a diet of lead." In the 16,000 strikes that have taken place during the last 40 years, the inadequacy of the striking system was fully demonstrated. The only remedy left is to return to the polls in a body and vote for the Socialist Labor party. This, according to Mr. Cramer, is the one political party in the United States that promises universal salvation. For the present "political slavery" the American workmen have nothing to blame. They voted for the "party of the capitalists," and, to use Mr. Cramer's own expressive, if somewhat tangled metaphor: "If you sow political tares you must expect to reap the tares of political slavery."

Here the doomsday "trickle swelled into a stream." A slumbering mass of labor fell with a crash on the floor, chair and sill, and the chairman jumped up to announce that no one should leave the hall, as a collection would be taken up for the Hazelton widows and orphans, to be forwarded to them at once. The sum collected in the meeting had been paid out of the fund. At this, the stream turned into a flood that brought visions of Johnston, but it was arrested by the voice of Job Harriman, well known in all socialist gatherings, where jawsmiths most do congregate.

The collection was taken, and the fluent Job proceeded to make his speech. He founded it on the "diet of lead" proposition, and then proceeded to enjoy himself. With a melancholy that would have done credit to his mate, the old he inquired in low tones with the American laborers in solid on "standing like a tree, staring in moon-eyed wonder at their sinews and waiting their turn for the diet of lead." Then, at merciless length, he rubbed it in on his hearers that many of them had committed the heinous crime of voting with the Republican party, and had caused them to do it again. He was busily expounding the manifold virtues and excellencies of the Socialist Labor party, when the exodus recommenced, and continued until little more than a corporal's guard was left in the hall to hear the mournful news that the collection had amounted only to \$1,500, against an expense bill of more than \$20.

Then resolutions were read. First, a resolution of sympathy to be sent to each widow at Hazelton, and then a general resolution denouncing the shooting, and urging every one to work the ballot box for all it was worth in support of the Socialist Labor party.

October.

October smiles around us, while her days grow shorter, and her pleasant hillside ways are brown and bare, although upon them yet beams the bright sun, his golden lances set in the full-bosomed air, where softly stir the light-winged breezes, touching palm and rose.

Whispering of summer as their footstep pass, the little birds amid the many trees sing sweet and clear their tuneful harmonies; the skies above us bend in cloudless light; like one great rounded sapphire to the sight; warmth nestles in the daylight's golden noon, and days breathe softly as in some half swoon.

Sweet, delicious joy, that has its birth in the rare beauty of the sky and earth.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

That fake "Rush."

Oakland Enquirer: When the news of the disastrous rush at the University of California went forth to the world, the Los Angeles papers had some disdainful remarks to make concerning the state of civilization supposed to exist north of the mountains. Now there has been a rush at the University of Southern California, and a freshman who has had his nose broken but we have no idea that the Los Angeles journalists will hold that this indicates a general intellectual or moral decline in that portion of the country.

ALUMINUM TEA KETTLES, \$1.00.

Guaranteed for twenty-five years. Pittsburgh Aluminum Co., 128 South Spring St.

THE GREEK CABINET.

Some Changes from the First One Suggested by Zaimis.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] ATHENS, Oct. 2.—[By Atlantic Cable.] It was announced officially that M. Zaimis, the president of the council, will assume the portfolio of the Foreign Office instead of that of the Interior; that M. Toman would accept the post of Minister of Justice and Minister of Marine, and M. Colkerous would act as Minister of the Interior, and that M. Pangitopoul would act as Minister of Public Instruction.

At a meeting of the ministers, held at the court of Delphi, the prominent persons present refused to enter the ministry. At a meeting of another faction of the Delymanists, it was decided to support any steps taken by the ministry which may tend to hasten the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks. The attitude assumed by M. Delymanis meets with general disapproval.

SAWBONES AT SEA.

MORE CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY BY OSTEOLOGICAL EXPERTS.

Dr. Marillat Takes the Other End of the Femur from Alipori—Observers Think the Prosecution Has the Best of the Battle.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The close of the sixth week of the celebrated trial of Adolph Luetger, the alleged murderer of his wife, showed the case far from completed. The consensus of opinion at the close of the week was that the prosecution had the better of the argument as to bones.

Experts for the defense had contradicted each other on cross-examination. Today Dr. Marillat added to the confusion of the defense by identifying a hog femur in a manner in direct conflict with the identification by Dr. Alipori. Dr. Marillat said that the bone found in the skull of the victim was that the prosecution had the better of the argument as to bones.

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MILES SAW IT ALL.

THE ARMY COMMANDER ON HIS WAY HOME.

Has Inspected Everything from Balloons to Bicycles, and Has Met the Crowned Heads.

MILLENIUM NOT AT HAND.

UNITED STATES FORTUNATE IN ITS NATURAL LOCATION.

Salisbury Roasted—Chulalongkorn a Bore—Epidemic of Typhoid Fever—Truth on the Cuban War—Berlin Sen.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 2.—[By Atlantic Cable] Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. Miles and Aide-de-Camp Capt. Maua sail for the United States on the American liner *St. Louis* on October 2. The commander of the army has been on his tour of military observation, and has inspected everything of military interest from the armories of the great powers in field of activity down to "balloons and bicycles," as he remarked. He has looked over fortifications, barracks, camps, ordnance works of all classes, and in the intervals of this work has written three reports to the government covering different features of European militarism. After his return he will, with the assistance of Capt. Maua, prepare another and more complete report, in which will be embodied recommendations for the improvement of the United States army.

Incidentally, Gen. Miles has met most of the rulers of Europe, including Queen Victoria, the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, the Sultan of Turkey and the President of France. The President of the French republic, however, has not been present to comport himself during his recent visit of state to the Czar, a question which at one time deeply agitated the press of France.

Gen. Miles talked interestingly to a representative of the Associated Press of America, who, although not declined to give an opinion on certain questions as to the relative strength of the French and German armies, his comments upon the characteristics of those two organizations, as they impressed him while on exhibition in the field maneuvers at Homburg and San Quintin, were highly significant.

Comparative changes which may be made in the organization and equipment of the American army and results of his observations, Gen. Miles would not speak. Certain changes might be made by executive action, actions otherwise would have to be authorized by Congress. The matter was even dealt with in his report, and whether or not would be made known to the public depends on the Secretary of War, to whom the reports were made.

"What I have seen does not indicate that the millennium is at hand, when the world is to be beaten into plowshares. There are no such annals in the history of the world when such energy, ingenuity and wealth has been devoted to war purposes. The resources and industries of many people are largely devoted to maintaining large standing armies and formidable navies. Fortunately are the people of the United States, that they are not to be by two great oceans, yet this fact would not warrant them in any policy other than keeping a reasonable percentage of the population fully equipped and instructed in modern appliances and methods of war. It so happened that important events have contributed to my opportunity for a tour of Europe, the results of which have contributed to my opportunity for a tour of Europe, giving me chance to see everything."

EUROPEAN POWERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

Continuing, Gen. Miles says:

The celebration of Queen Victoria's sixty-year reign brought together 16,000 of her army and 30,000 men of her navy. The field maneuvers in Russia were conducted on a large scale, and were exceedingly interesting. Russia, for hundreds of years, has been a great military nation, and has been accustomed to war, and her population is so numerous and she is so located geographically as to be practically independent of the other powers of the world. Though her government has been autocratic and her people far behind the age in enlightenment, only a few years ago, the people are now learning to read, the rate of intellectual enlightenment are penetrating that vast region, and there is a great future for Russia.

The head of the bourgeoisie has done for our western country in the last generation is now to extend her dominion over the north through the construction of the railroad across Siberia, one of the greatest enterprises of modern times. Remarkably enough, it is being built under the direction of a self-made Russian Prince, who served his apprenticeship in the United States. The Prince, however, is the father of his trade and is now contributing immensely to the welfare of Russia. The Russian army is composed of strong, hardy men and his officers are highly-educated and skillful officials.

Germany is one vast military camp. It is geographically in such a position, that it is difficult to sustain a great military force. On one side is Austria, that they have overrun, and France that has been conquered and a part of her territory taken away by fighting her when she was at a great disadvantage. On the other side are the great Russian army, and between these two stands France, it is necessary to keep her powder dry. The German army is kept under rigid discipline; is well-drilled; makes the finest appearance on parade, but its fighting qualities are not better than the English. Russia, the French armies, are very poor for quantity. The French army is not spectacular in appearance, yet it has a solid and earnestness of purpose which indicates that it is well-equipped for war. Its uniforms are not so handsome as those of the German army, but are serviceable, while the others are ornate and showy in apparel. There were 30,000 well-equipped, well-disciplined troops, and the review by the President was one of the finest displays I have ever witnessed. The army of 30,000 passed the reviewing stand in a little more than two hours, and the entire body of the army, the entire charged mass in the field in one solid mass, and halted but a few yards from the line and in splendid order."

The correspondents suggested that European military men held that officers of the United States army were at a disadvantage, being without opportunity to drill large armies.

"Yet great field maneuvers simply stimulate war," was the comment of Gen. Miles. "The Homburg maneuvers were practically a great drill. They looked very grand, but there is no scheme of war except war. What might seem to be practical in maneuvers, might be what would be in a condition of actual hostilities. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of men in the United States who have been engaged in the same maneuvers with field division corps, or armies in practical division corps, every day for four years, and at the same time have been in more desperate, hard-fought battles than any men in Europe. Still, field maneuvers are useful to command large bodies of troops and teach bodies of soldiers to move together."

To the question as to whether the United States, with its modern policy, would be able to cope with a European power, Gen. Miles replied:

"In any population it is estimated that one man out of five is capable of bearing arms. That would give us an army of 12,000,000. Our people are strong physically, and generally intelligent and well-educated. Besides, that each citizen is a sovereign and personally interested in the welfare of his government, and serves voluntarily without being forced into service by a military despotism. We have many thousands of men still living who have been in actual service in many battles, than any man in Europe. But it is another thing to equip an army with modern appliances for the defense of a coast where we would have to use high-power guns and modern projectiles, which it takes years to manufacture. Infantry rifles are different from the machine gun, and within our revolutionary fathers were to war. The range of modern arms is very great, and projectiles are heavier. The Maxim and Gatling guns fire 400 to 600 shots a minute. Although these are American inventions, they are largely used in the European service."

SCORING THE PREMIER.

Liberals Characterize Salisbury's Policy as Disastrous.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, Oct. 2.—[By Atlantic Cable] Copyrighted 1897 by the Associated Press.] The question ironically asked by the Conservative papers relative to the opinion of the Liberal leaders has been answered in trip-hammer style during the past week by the speeches of John Morley, the former Chief Secretary for Ireland; H. Basquith, the former Home Secretary, and George W. E. Russell, former Under-Secretary of State for India.

"Disgraced abroad" and "disastrous at home" were the tenor of all the speeches, as was to be expected, but it is to admit that the arrangement is approved by the conscience of many Conservatives when they recall the record of the last few years. Mr. Russell, in dealing with the subject, recalled Prince Bismarck's verdict of Lord Salisbury as being "a lath painted to look like iron."

Mr. Russell's later comments of the Premier as being "The greatest blunder in Europe." Mr. Russell added his own opinion of Lord Salisbury, namely, "Foolish, thy name is Cœl."

The recent by-election in East Didsbury, resulting in a greatly-increased Liberal majority, seems to be another proof that the discrediting of the blundering which marked Lord Salisbury's policy. Mr. Russell recalled recent instances in which he said the Premier always started with the belief that the eagle's voice is far stronger than its beak and bigger than its wings.

The comments of the *Globe* and *Vanity Fair* on the situation are especially offensive. *Vanity Fair* says: "It looks as if we must do something to suppress the Yankees. Unless the constant annoyance of Washington ceases, independence will have to be used. We hope the master will be satisfied as we do not want to see the United States put back many years, nor are we anxious to make history for them."

Vanity Fair further consoles itself with the belief that the eagle's voice is far stronger than its beak and bigger than its wings.

The Australian starting machine for race tracks was used for the first time in England on Thursday last at Newmarket, when the winter handicap was run. Great interest was manifested in the starting machine, and the result is said to be most satisfactory. The Prince of Wales and Lord Rosebery were keen observers of its workings.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[SATURDAY, Oct. 3. (Figures in parentheses refer to the opposite page, stated give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.)]

1. G. F. Collins to J. D. Brewster, lots 19 and 20, block 22, Long Beach, 800.

2. G. F. Collins to J. A. Terry, 1-10 interest in the Woman's Dress mining claim in San Antonio mine, San Bernardino county, 800.

3. F. Givens et al. to C. C. Walker, lots 20 and 21, block 20, Long Beach, 800.

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City Briefs.

A FAIR NEWSPAPER READER. She skips the columns that describe the horrors of the day; She only reads the headlines o'er What politicians say. About affairs with Spain: She does not care what base ball nine The victory may gain. She skims the editorial page With an indifferent eye: The details of "athletic sports" In the paper by the way And so she turns page after page Till she doffs her hats. And pins her fond attention to The item, "Bargain Sales." —Washington Star.

There are no rivals for Desmond the Hatter and Men's Furnisher of No. 141 S. Spring st. He shows goods that can't be surpassed in this country. Nothing shopporn, no job lots; only fresh, salable goods. He has banished high prices from his establishment; that's the reason he's selling such a stock of \$2,500,000. and still has. The good things when they come without waiting for second calls.

I have just received a line of imported hats and bonnets, by far the most elegant ever shown in Los Angeles. I shall make a special display of the same Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 4, 5 and 6. A general exhibition will be extended. E. C. Collins, 299 South Broadway (Y.M.C.A. building.)

Just received a great assortment of Dutch and French flowering bulbs, such as hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, junculus, crocus, iris, anemones, ranunculus, lilies, etc. Nos. 142 and 145 South Main street. German Fruit Co.

Make economy the first plank in your plans, and ready to carry it out to the best advantage by buying your Winter Hats and Men's Furnishings at Desmond's, No. 141 S. Spring st., in the Bryson Block.

The remains of John Kennedy, which were embalmed by C. D. Howry, on November 20, 1885, were forwarded to Chicago yesterday. This is a high tribute to the skill of Mr. Howry in the art of embalming.

A. H. Neidig, 204 Wilson building, can furnish first-class land, within twenty miles of Los Angeles, suitable for fruit-growing or farming, in quantities to suit, for \$50 per acre, on easy terms.

The pictures in the window of Boswell & Noyes, were painted by Mrs. S. M. Reynolds, a pupil of Mrs. H. H. Hulbert Hill, whose studio is now opened, ready to receive. 31 S. Broadway.

A very pretty millinery opening of the best styles will be at No. 312 South Spring, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 5 and 6. Ladies are all invited. Mrs. C. Dosh.

Mrs. C. Staffee, chiropodist and masseuse, has removed to Wilson Block, corner First and Spring, where she will be pleased to receive her old and new patrons.

Mrs. Kathleen Slovin of New York has opened millinery parlors at No. 15 Colonial Fats. Finest French materials used exclusively. Hats made only to order.

Ladies can find at Howell's some real live bargains in cloth-top, button and lace-trimmed hats. They are sure to please you. Come in and look at them. Under Nadeau Hotel.

The Thistle Club will give their annual masquerade ball at Turner Hall Saturday evening, Oct. 16, 1897. Positively no unmasking. Admission 50c; extra lady, 25c.

The Times is prepared to do on short notice any kind of plain linotype composition for 20 cents per thousand ems. Please wire for 35 cents per thousand.

Mrs. D. B. Dowdy, 221 Congress st., Pasadena, holding ticket No. 252 gets the China Dinner Set at Volmer's China Store.

Ladies wishing for the most elegant novelties in Fall Millinery should call on Miss. M. Dagenais, 327 West Fourth st.

That Beautiful Vase is at Howell's Palace of Footwear. Will the party holding 25c please call. Shoes for all at Howell's.

Special excursions to Mount Lowe.

Charming autumn ways in the mountains, \$5 from Los Angeles over entire line Mt. Lowe, 10c round and return. October 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, tickets good for above days, returning any time within thirty days.

Teachers preparing for examination at Xmas, begin October 4. Boynton Normal, 525 Stimson Block.

Mrs. E. Flint, dressmaker; tailormade suits a specialty. 247 South Broadway.

Border free with 5 and 75c wall paper. Tel. 184 green. Waiter, 218 W. 6th.

Piano and guitar lessons, 50 cents; vocal, \$1. Address P. O. box 25 city.

Vacc Street's Foot Powder cures sick feet. 122 West Fourth street.

B. F. Collins, Florist, removed to 221 S. Spring.

Dr. J. A. Musk has returned from Arizona.

Only the best. The Nadeau Cafe.

Art School Soc. "Educational."

There is an undelivered telegram at the Western Union telegraph office for Mr. McEvoy.

David Walk will preach morning and evening in the Church of Christ, on Eighth street, near Central Avenue.

The Rev. O. Parker, the general missionary of the Episcopal Church, will visit Long Beach Mission this morning and hold services this evening.

Historian F. Newman will deliver a eulogy on the life and character of Abel Stevens, LL. D., the historian of Methodism, at Simpson Tabernacle on Monday at 10 a.m.

H. Duncan and A. A. Duncan of Los Angeles have bought from A. J. Spencer of Glendale a red sandstone statue in Arkansas. The price mentioned in the bill of sale is \$25,000.

The sixth annual session of the Woman's Parliament of Southern California will be held in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, October 12 and 13, at the Church of the Unity, corner Third and Hill streets.

The New Year's services at Congregation K'ha Israel were conducted by the minister of that congregation, Rabbi A. Arndt. The sermon on the second day was preached by Rabbi Solomon of Temple Emanu-El.

The pioneers of Los Angeles county will meet in Chamber of Commerce Hall Tuesday, October 5, at 8 p.m. Some of the old pioneers will give reminiscences of the early days of Los Angeles. The meetings are open to the public.

Fred Medina was arrested yesterday for stealing a \$2 dog from G. W. Crist. He pleaded not guilty, demanded a jury trial and also that the dog be brought into court. His case will be heard by Justice Owen on Monday.

Today at Athletic Park the Trillbys and Los Angeles ball teams will meet in game. The ball will be fought to be exacting as the colored ball has been exacting the services of Bullock, a south paw from the East. Bullock has played professional ball, and says the boys of this city will stand no show against him. Sunday, the hard-hitting right fielder of the Bakersfield Indians is expected to arrive this morning, and Manager Wooley expects to play him in the game today.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PERSONALS.

Dr. W. A. Lamb of this city has received notification from Boston that he has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Boston South River Fruit Company.

Among late arrivals at the Clarence Hotel are: C. E. Love and family of Trinidad; L. E. Aubrey and family, San Diego; Mrs. M. J. Hawes, Washington, D. C., and A. M. Barnard of the city.

Col. Clerk T. E. Newlin leaves this morning on a visit to relatives in Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Newlin has been in poor health for several weeks past and may extend his trip to points farther east in search of the much-needed recuperation.

Late arrivals at the Abbotsford Inn are: Mrs. Moody and Miss M. C. Heaton, Terre Haute, Ind., and Mrs. M. C. Heaton, Mrs. and Mr. F. H. Poinexter, H. B. Cline of San Francisco; Miss A. G. Adams, Detroit; M. C. Briggs, San Jose; Miss T. F. Warren, Master G. Delamer, New York; W. J. Denner, city, and Miss Harriet Dyer of Denver.

LICENSED TO WED.

Charles H. Turton, aged 24, a native of Ohio and resident of La Crescenta, and Aline M. Ransome, aged 29, a native of Michigan and resident of La Canada.

Evans E. Twenty, aged 29, a native of Texas and resident of Downey, and Mabel Skinner, aged 21, a native of Ramona, Freeman, aged 23, and Carmelita Romo, aged 19; both natives of California and residents of Whittier.

BIRTH RECORD.

SPALANE—To Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Spaine, No. 107 South Bonnie Brae, October 2, a son, CALLETT—October 1, to the wife of W. B. Elliott, No. 601 Believe avenue, a daughter, EYSEN—To Mrs. Arthur Eysen, No. 1127 Santa, a daughter.

DEATH RECORD.

BURKHART—In this city, October 1, 1897. Edward Burkhardt, aged 27 years. Funeral services at St. Peter's Bazaar, corner Broadway and Sixth street (Sunday) (Sunday at 2 o'clock). Friends invited.

SAVED!

By Dr. Unger, the Cancer King of the United States.

Some two months ago a lady was examined by a prominent physician, and was told that she could never get well. She had a cancer. She was almost in despair, but, went with a lingering hope to three other physicians, and received the same information. Would life not be a burden under those conditions? It was a mere accident that she met the doctor, but she considers it the hand of Providence.

She was told of some of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Unger. She went to see him, and after examination he said: "Your cancer has been growing six years; I cure you in three months."

There is a vast difference in what is promised by the doctors and in what they do, but the lady said: "I know Dr. Unger has cured me. In twelve days he removed a cancer from me weighing over three pounds. I know he has saved my life." This is what came from the lady's own lips. Her address will be given, and many others, by calling on Dr. C. W. Unger, 1975 North Main street, the Cancer King of the United States.

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That Beautiful Vase is at Howell's Palace of Footwear. Will the party holding 25c please call. Shoes for all at Howell's.

Special excursions to Mount Lowe.

Charming autumn ways in the mountains, \$5 from Los Angeles over entire line Mt. Lowe, 10c round and return. October 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, tickets good for above days, returning any time within thirty days.

Teachers preparing for examination at Xmas, begin October 4. Boynton Normal, 525 Stimson Block.

Mrs. E. Flint, dressmaker; tailormade suits a specialty. 247 South Broadway.

Border free with 5 and 75c wall paper. Tel. 184 green. Waiter, 218 W. 6th.

Piano and guitar lessons, 50 cents; vocal, \$1. Address P. O. box 25 city.

Vacc Street's Foot Powder cures sick feet. 122 West Fourth street.

B. F. Collins, Florist, removed to 221 S. Spring.

Dr. J. A. Musk has returned from Arizona.

Only the best. The Nadeau Cafe.

Art School Soc. "Educational."

There is an undelivered telegram at the Western Union telegraph office for Mr. McEvoy.

David Walk will preach morning and evening in the Church of Christ, on Eighth street, near Central Avenue.

The Rev. O. Parker, the general missionary of the Episcopal Church, will visit Long Beach Mission this morning and hold services this evening.

Historian F. Newman will deliver a eulogy on the life and character of Abel Stevens, LL. D., the historian of Methodism, at Simpson Tabernacle on Monday at 10 a.m.

H. Duncan and A. A. Duncan of Los Angeles have bought from A. J. Spencer of Glendale a red sandstone statue in Arkansas. The price mentioned in the bill of sale is \$25,000.

The sixth annual session of the Woman's Parliament of Southern California will be held in this city Tuesday and Wednesday, October 12 and 13, at the Church of the Unity, corner Third and Hill streets.

The New Year's services at Congregation K'ha Israel were conducted by the minister of that congregation, Rabbi A. Arndt. The sermon on the second day was preached by Rabbi Solomon of Temple Emanu-El.

The pioneers of Los Angeles county will meet in Chamber of Commerce Hall Tuesday, October 5, at 8 p.m. Some of the old pioneers will give reminiscences of the early days of Los Angeles. The meetings are open to the public.

Fred Medina was arrested yesterday for stealing a \$2 dog from G. W. Crist. He pleaded not guilty, demanded a jury trial and also that the dog be brought into court. His case will be heard by Justice Owen on Monday.

Today at Athletic Park the Trillbys and Los Angeles ball teams will meet in game. The ball will be fought to be exacting as the colored ball has been exacting the services of Bullock, a south paw from the East. Bullock has played professional ball, and says the boys of this city will stand no show against him. Sunday, the hard-hitting right fielder of the Bakersfield Indians is expected to arrive this morning, and Manager Wooley expects to play him in the game today.

Wholesale and Retail...

Millinery...

242 S. Spring.

Has on display 500 Trimmed Hats, all nobby, from the lowest to the highest prices, and guaranteed to be lower than the lowest in prices. Roman Stripe and Plaid Ribbon, the best patterns, per yard.

...25c...

Band-Box
Millinery

Has all the Nobby and Chic styles of Fall Hats, and in Dress Hats give better style for less money than any house in town.

535 S. Spring St.

AVERY-STABU SHOE CO.
Byrnes Building, Broadway near Third
Everybody's Shoes Skinned Free.

OUR
FALL OPENING

Will take place, Thu day, Friday and Saturday of this week. Grand Semi-Annual Reception and Concert. Wednesday evening, when there will also be a grand, Free Distribution of Gifts. This will be the most generous floral and fabric display ever consummated in California. Full particulars later in the week.

The Advance Guard

Today's announcement tells a tale of newness. It also tells of prices—prices such as none of the smaller concerns in the city would dare attempt on new autumn merchandise. But it is ever the same here as far as price creating goes; ever changing in styles though. Miss not a single word of all these today, for it may mean dimes or dollars less in your purse tomorrow.

SILK & SILK FABRICS

SILK
DEPARTMENT

For Infants.

Infants' Long Cambric Slips, neck and sleeve trimmed with lace, regular \$35c

Infants' Long Flannel Pinning Blankets of good flannel, regular 72x72 \$48c

Infants' Long Skirts of good flannel, extra width, regular \$1 kind, at.....

100 different styles of Silks, for waists, skirts and trimmings, in Roman stripes, two and three toned fancy brocades, black brocaded silks and satins, all good values at \$1.00 a yard. For Monday, 69c.

5000 yards of the best quality of China Silk, in black, cream and every light and dark shade, 20 in. wide, cost 25c a yard to import; under the new tariff; on sale Monday at.....

25c

5000 yards of Heavy India Silk that is taffeta finished, in black and all colors, very desirable for waists, good value at 75c a yard; on sale Monday at.....

50c

38 New and handsome styles in black Brocaded Sateens, in figures and scroll effects, with heavy soft cashmere finish, the kind that is always sold at \$1 a yard; on sale Monday at.....

79c

20 Pieces of the new and very stylish make black Moire Velours in all the new shades; very swell for waist with broadcloth skirt; good value at \$1.25; on sale Monday at.....

\$1.00

Corsets.

Royal Regent Corsets are entirely new and original French models of perfect fitting patterns shown daily here. They have attained a wonderful reputation among the most fashionable ladies. We specially recommend Royal Regent as one of the choices conception of the corset, very robust and short hips and medium length in 20 different styles.

SIMON NEWCOMB.

A CHAT WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST ASTRONOMER ABOUT HIMSELF AND HIS WORK.

Prof. Newcomb at Home—How He Began Life—His Work on the Moon and Planets—Figuring in Paris During the Commune—His Methods of Work—His Amusements—He Chats About Telescopes and Other Matters.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

HE SPENT an evening this week with the most eminent of the world's astronomers. Prof. Simon Newcomb is to the scientists of Europe a far more interesting man than the President of the United States. The leading foreign universities have conferred honorary degrees upon him, the greatest of the world's scientific societies have presented him with gold medals for his astronomical work and his books are used in the chief universities of England and Germany. There is today not an astronomer living who does not base his calculations upon Newcomb's tables of the movements of the planets and the moon, and there is not a ship that sails the seas that is not guided by his measurements of the solar system.

It is indeed difficult to give in common words a conception of Prof. Newcomb's work. It might almost be said that he has weighed the planets, has held his stop watch on the motions of the moon, and through his mathematical genius has given us a set of instantaneous photographs of the greater heavenly bodies as they speed on their course through the infinite space. Think of the most difficult algebraic calculation you have ever attempted, imagine it to be a thousand times harder than it is, then take tens upon tens of such calculations worked over and over again until absolute accuracy is assured, and you have a faint idea of the details of the work of Prof. Newcomb. Think again! Suppose you had to travel the world over to get the records of astronomers for hundreds of years back to form the basis for such calculations; that you had to work them over yourself to see if they were accurate, to take them, to compute and recalculate them, according to a new set of conditions as to the heavenly bodies, which you yourself had discovered, and you have another part of the labor this man has done.

Much of this work was performed during the time he was editor of the Nautical Almanac, which for years has formed the chief guide to the shipping of the world, and the calculations for which require enormous labor. He is, in fact, the Hercules of mathematical astronomy.

Prof. Newcomb's astronomical successes have also extended beyond his generalizations and deductions based upon the observations of others. He has traveled from one end of the globe almost to the other to get the best views of the stars. Now he is in the Saskatchewan region of British America, watching an eclipse of the sun, now you find him at Gibraltar noting the motions of the moon, and now his telescope is pointed toward the skies at the Cape of Good Hope.

PROF. NEWCOMB AT HOME.

Prof. Newcomb lives here at Washington in a very pretty three-story red-brick house on P street, just off of Sixteenth, in what is one of the most fashionable parts of the city. He resides on the second floor, the walls of his workshop, first floor, to ceiling, being filled with books. In his collection there are many rare mathematical works. Among others, he showed me a Euclid which was printed ten years before America was discovered. The diagrams and tables are beautiful, made and the ink, notwithstanding its 400 years, is as black as that of the newspaper in which this letter will be printed.

Prof. Newcomb does the most of his work in his library. He works with his family about him, and many of the most difficult calculations have been made while his wife and daughters were chatting together in the same room. He has, you know, now retired from his labors for the government, but at 62 he is intellectually as able as he

calculated as his relaxation. He has written several very important works on "Political Economy," in 1855 he published a book entitled "A Critical Examination of Our Financial Policy;" in 1857 his "A. B. C. of Finance," had a large sale, and his book on "Political Economy" published in 1884 is used in some of the schools. He has written other school books of various kinds, and a very decided taste has developed to give one or more scientific addresses. Mrs. Newcomb says that at times in his life he has worked very hard. Said she: "When he was computing the changes of the moon he could often be seen on his bed tired out, and he would say, 'I must have a nap before I can do anything more. Wake me in fifteen minutes.' He would then lay his head down on the table and go to sleep. Sometimes he has slept that way with his head on my shoulder, going to sleep in the calculations after a few moments' rest."

As a rule, however, Prof. Newcomb is very careful of his habits. He goes to bed regularly, and when his hour for retiring comes he excuses himself, matters who may be calling upon him, for years his nights were spent at the observatory, and he has had to adopt the most rigid rules to preserve his health.

IN PARIS IN THE DAYS OF THE COMMUNE.

When Prof. Newcomb was a very young man he discovered that the

rope, when the Russian commissioners came to the observatory, had given advice of Prof. Newcomb. He replied that the best telescope-makers living was in the United States, and the result was that the commissioners came here, and Mr. Newcomb introduced them to Alvan Clark. He supervised the contracts and making of the great telescope which came on the Czar sent Prof. Newcomb a magnificent jasper vase on a pedestal of black marble. This vase now stands in the parlor of Prof. Newcomb's home, and he is more proud of it than his instrument in the adjoining library, consisting of volumes upon volumes of books and tables of which he is the author.

It was Prof. Newcomb who superintended the mounting of the Lick telescope, and he will am old, make an address at the coming celebration of the putting up of the Yerkes telescope during the present month.

WE STILL HAVE GOOD TELESCOPE MAKERS.

I asked Prof. Newcomb whether the United States could keep its reputation as the maker of the best telescopes, and first at the ford and then pass the river.

Prepare first the yoke, and then you will hold your violent ox by the ears.

He who has well eaten gives but small pieces to him who is hungry.

The eyes of him who buys are in the hands of him who sells.

Dine with thy friend, but do no business with me.

Eat a friend's bread as if it were an enemy's.

Give a horse to him who tells the truth, that he may escape after telling.

If you find money on the ground, claim it first and then put it in your pocket.

Be learned, but be taken for a fool.

This selection, however, let us hasten to add is rather malicious. There are a great many others along with these which are more elevating:

The wolf does not go far.

Should the fear of the wolf make us forget our village?

The lion does not catch flies.

It is better to be ashamed below the mountain than on top.

Words draw the nails from the heart. I am not jealous either of thy honey or thy bureau.

He who asks has one shame; but he who refuses has two.

Rotten straw does not injure the sound ox.

The stones of my native country are warmer than the oven of Babylon.

Tears are language, he only who understands them.

In others there is a great deal of shrewdness and worldly wisdom.

Youth carves on stone, old age on ice.

Choose your wife with eyes of an old man, and choose your horses with the eyes of a young man.

It is absolutely impossible to say how much a person can smoke with perfect safety, for what would be harmless to one would be fatal to another. I have had in lunatic asylums for a considerable portion of my life, I have never known a case of insanity caused by smoking.

The man feels ill, he puts down his pipe.

The conversation further brought out the fact that smoking among females has made girls' ovaries with ten years of age some women can smoke a great deal without being upset by it. Ardent spirits have a less disastrous effect on the nerves than tobacco, and there are an enormous number of cases of insanity depending upon alcohol excess.

Women can stand alcohol quite as well as men. One woman has been known to consume three bottles of whisky in a day.

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STREET-CAR FUNERAL IN PASADENA.



Mrs. Susan A. de Moro, a native of Baltimore, Md., was buried at Mountain View Cemetery Thursday. She had been an invalid for years, and five months ago came from San Francisco and resided with her sister, Mrs. M. A. Robinson of East Colorado street, Pasadena, until last Wednesday, when a complication of internal troubles resulted in her death.

In her travels Mrs. de Moro had attended a street-car funeral in Chicago and was pleased with the innovation upon customary methods. "It was so much cleaner," she said, "than to take the long journey to the cemetery over dusty or muddy roads in carriages. At her death her friends recalled this and ordered for her the first private street-car funeral which has ever taken place in Pasadena.

The rites of the Episcopal funeral service were conducted by Rev. Hazlett Smith at the chapel of the undertakers on West Colorado street. From there the funeral party were trans-

ferred to the cemetery in a street car appropriately draped and curtained for the occasion.

The casket rested upon a bier set in the open space, usually occupied by the motorman between the benches in the observation compartment of the car. The storm curtains had given place to curtains of black and had been fastened to the car and were curtained by sombre hangings.

The peculiar form of the Pasadena car with a long open observation compartment and a clear space between benches in front lends itself readily to a change that suggests especial convenience for a street-car funeral.

Funerals by street car have long been known in Buenos Ayres and other cities of the South and Central Americas, and are fast coming into favor in this country. They have occurred in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and San Francisco, and in Portland, Ore. There is a street car specially designed for use in funerals.

One advantage of such method of transfer is the greater freedom from dust and mud than in carriages, an-

other is that attending friends may remain together secluded and with the deceased throughout the ceremony.

A particular advantage is found in the economy of this method of transfer. A car will carry forty people comfortably. To transport that number by carriages would cost about \$30, while the use of a car costs but a trifle more than a horse.

One probable result of the general use of funeral cars would be the greater use of undertakers' parlors or chapels by those whose residences are not on the street-car lines. The use of undertakers' chapels is becoming more and more general, especially in this section of the country, where there are many tourists and health-seekers, unprovided with residences of their own.

The distance from the car track to the grave has been spoken of as an objection because it makes the work of the pall-bearers too hard; but this is not the objection, but the transfer from car to grave might be provided for by the cemetery managers procuring light vehicles, to be moved by hand.

If infection were possible they could not have escaped—nevertheless they came out of the ordeal unscathed.

Dr. Young says: "All the evidence adduced shows the infectiousness of consumption is absurd."

Dr. Hunter goes on to say: "My personal experience for more than fifty years of active professional life, the chief part of which has been given to the study and treatment of lung disease, in a speciality of the day, has taught me in the administration of their chests, analysing their sputa, exposed at all times to their breath and to emanations from their bodies, with entire safety, to the extent of their capacity to communicate infection to others."

The owners of big glass windows, many of which are unglazed, are likewise anxious, and it is probable the detectives of the police department will bend their energies for the next few days toward looking after the window washers.

A young lunatic nicknamed "Irish" chased another boy across Broadway, and, finally, unable to catch him, he threw a stone through the window-pane. A right-handed boy failed to catch him. He ran through a saloon across the street and escaped. He had the lunatics down that way that insurance men are not looking for plate-glass window risks. I am trying to catch him and hope to get out of this trouble.

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Chamber of Commerce.

The following donations to the Chamber of Commerce were received yesterday:

Miss Eliza L. Phillips, Bryn Mawr, amount of \$100; F. E. Jones, Glendale, Malaga sponge, \$20; G. S. Spear, Troy, one bunch of grapes weighing eight pounds, Grand Marnier variety; W. A. Folckston, Phoenix, Persian monogrammed; E. C. Morris, Chapman, Santa Monica, and Winter Peacock, \$100; F. H. Morris, Glendale, H. H. Thompson, Compton, field and Yarn lace, gingham, corn in the stalk, lime green and lavender, \$100; H. B. Harris, Compton, two pumpkins weighing 10 pounds each; L. J. Adams, Compton, Pennsylvania red onions, white Persian onions, winter Melon and Persian Chrysanthemums and dried quince; H. H. Thompson, Compton, field and Yarn lace, gingham, corn in the stalk, lime green and lavender, \$100; F. H. Morris, Glendale, H. H. Thompson's order, Persian and lime lace, \$100; J. W. Jones, Glendale, Persian monogrammed; Mrs. A. S. Van Winkle, Los Angeles, \$100; C. W. Stewart, Los Angeles, amount of apples, Mrs. Jones, Santa Monica, sends in a package with the inscription given in the card: "Present especially for the Chamber of Commerce."

"No physician can believe consumption infectious without discrediting the claims of his own profession—the teachings of his leading authorities, and the overwhelming judgment of the great body of medical practitioners."

"To what, then, are we to attribute the great increase in consumption by the New York Health Board? Was it gross ignorance of the nature of consumption on the part of the medical staff or the public? or had the health departments some hidden end of its own in view?"

"In the face of the facts established by scientific authorities, and the terrible progress by the overwhelming testimony of the profession, the conduct of the New York Health Department in declaring consumption contagious is inexplicable on any grounds creditable to that body. Whatever the cause of the disease, the action of this body and like bodies, to the public, is to encourage against truth and science, and to uphold it is a crime against humanity."

"I can only say to consumers in the New York Health Board regarding its ideas about consumption, as Custer did of the Sioux Indians, 'You are not fit to be allowed to know the definition of a Indian'—a fine old red color which clearly marks her."

"You're required, perfectly correct, with three exceptions—a Indian is not a Indian—it is not a red color—it is not a Indian—it is not a Indian."

"The Indian is to Indian. It is to Indian from the neck to the tail—and it can neither be prevented nor cured by segregation in best hospitals as recommended by the board."

"Another trustee.

"A Popular Catechism of Consumption, Its Nature, Causes, Preventing and Cure," is a timely little volume by Alabama professor of pathology at the Cooper Medical College, New Orleans, and published by William Franklin.

"It contains over one hundred pages that are of value, and worth, if handled, will tend to gradually eradicate that dread scourge of the human race, of which it is fully treated."

BREAK PLATE GLASS.

Broadway **Headlines** **Wreak a Vainish Window Friday Night.**

Another valuable plate-glass window was broken on Friday night by the members of the gang of young hoodlums that infest Broadway from Second to Fifth streets. This time it was one of the large 11x17 feet glass that form the show windows on the ground floor of the Bryne building at the corner of Broadway and Third street.

"It cost me \$100 to repair it," said Louis F. Vester, the insurance man, "since the police seem to take no interest in the matter. My loss is a glass worth \$100, and the glassmen who made it have to pay \$100 to replace it."

For hire in Los Angeles by OWL DRUG CO., 2 W. BROADWAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGGISTS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Electric Company will be held on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, at 10 a.m., at the office of the company, 100 Spring street, in the city of Los Angeles, for the transaction of such business as may be properly presented.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, W. E. Thompson, President, have caused this notice to be signed and affixed to the door of the office of the company.

W. E. THOMPSON, President.

The Times-Mirror Company,
PUBLISHERS OF THE
Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly
H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.
L. E. MOBHER.....Vice President.
MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER.....Secretary.
ALBERT McFARLAND.....Treasurer.
Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.
Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor (telephone 22). Editorial
Rooms, second and third floors (telephone 674).
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT, E. KATZ, 230 TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Founded Dec. 4, 1881.
Sixteenth Year.

The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 25,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES,
AND FROM 18,500 TO 21,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 25 cents a month, or \$9.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50
a year; DAILY Net Average for 1896.....15.11
DAILY Average for 8 months of 1897.....18.60
Sunday Average for 8 months of 1897.....19.04
Sunday Average for 8 months of 1897.....25.015

SWORN CIRCULATION: OVER HALF A MILLION COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

GOOD TIMES AHEAD.

It does not need a sanguine disposition to discover a most encouraging outlook for this favored section of the United States. Turning to the country at large, we find it is many years since conditions were so altogether favorable and promising as they are at present. Exports of merchandise from New York during the first three weeks of September were 15 per cent. greater than during the same period of 1896, while the imports were nearly 14 per cent. less. The iron factories are scarcely able to keep up with their orders. The bank clearings of the country have been running from 25 to 60 per cent. ahead of the corresponding weeks of last year. Wage-earners are finding employment in all directions. The national banks recently reported deposits to the amount of \$1,770,480,000, which is the largest since the financial panic of 1893. In August the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by \$45,000,000.

As might be expected, California is enjoying somewhat more than its fair share of this returning prosperity. During the past few weeks over \$6,000,000 has been received in English gold from Australia to pay for California wheat and other products. Here in Southern California everything points to the probability of an active and upward movement in all branches during the coming winter. The grain crop has been a heavy one, while the price of wheat is higher than it has touched for many years. What is of more importance, a large proportion of the grain was this year in the hands of the growers when the price went up, so that those who produced grain will, to a great extent, reap the benefit of the advance. The coming orange crop promises to be far by the largest that has ever been gathered in Southern California. Unless some unforeseen calamity should occur between now and the time of ripening of the crop, it will reach at least 12,000 car-loads, if, indeed, it does not exceed that amount. With the improved prices consequent upon the increased duty on imported oranges, this should bring the growers of Southern California at least \$4,000,000. Deciduous fruits are also in good demand, at rapidly-improving prices. Stocks of dried fruit have been cleaned up, both in this State and in the East, while a healthy demand has begun to set in for California dried fruits in Europe.

Two large sugar factories are distributing hundreds of thousands of dollars among the farmers of San Bernardino and Orange counties. The petroleum industry is once more on a sound and healthy footing, owing to the cooperation among the local producers, and there is every indication that we have, so far, scarcely begun to tap the great underground deposits of oil which exist in this section, between Santa Barbara and the Mexican line.

Following is a conservative estimate of leading products of Southern California that will be shipped during the coming twelve months:

Oranges, carloads.....	12,000
Lemons, carloads.....	2,000
Citrus, carloads.....	450
Other vegetables, carloads.....	750
Bananas, carloads.....	2,000
Dried fruit and raisins, carloads.....	500
Grain, carloads.....	5,000
Sugar, carloads.....	1,000
Petroleum, carloads.....	3,500
Canned goods, cases.....	150,000

Ten million dollars is a low estimate of the value of these products, and this list does not by any means include all the important shipments from Southern California, such as wool, hides, wine, brandy and many other products, which will aggregate several millions of dollars in value. This is a large amount of money to be distributed among 300,000 people, especially when it is considered that a large proportion of those people make a good living from the soil, in addition to the products which they sell for export.

The construction of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro may now be considered as an assured fact, the only question being as to when actual work shall commence. In addition, there may be, ultimately, a large government dry dock, and also military fortifications. The expenditure of the large amount of money necessary for these improvements, together with the money which will be indirectly brought into circulation from private sources, in connection with the harbor, will furnish employment to thousands of people. Then, again, the beginning of work on the harbor will mean the certainty of a new transcontinental road, through a very rich mineral field, and it is already a certainty that a smaller will be erected in this neighborhood, as soon as work on the railroads commences. We all remember

Los Angeles Sunday Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1897.

occidental college.



careful what we do to check this era of returning confidence.

"A war might undo all the good work we have so far accomplished, and we should strive to accomplish the end we seek regarding other outside questions without going to war.

"But I believe the American people will be satisfied with the action of the administration regarding Cuba when it is taken and made public. I have not asked them to trust their President without the hope and expectation of fully justifying that confidence."

The Cuban question has been formally and firmly taken in hand by the administration, and the people of the United States can rest assured that it will be dealt with in a manner befitting its gravity and importance. American interests will be thoroughly guarded, but the administration will not wantonly provoke a needless war with Spain, which would imperil the continuance of the prosperous conditions upon which we have entered. If the people will but continue to trust the administration and "possess their souls in patience," all will yet be well.

A MODEL INSTITUTION.

Many of those who joined the excursion of the Chamber of Commerce to the County Farm on Tuesday last had never before visited the establishment, and were most agreeably surprised to find such a model institution. It is, indeed, one of which Los Angeles county may justly be proud. Considering the climatic attractions of this section, it is doubtful whether in the whole United States there is another "poor farm" which can compare with that of Los Angeles county.

The County Farm is not yet self-supporting. That is not to be expected, considering that there is nearly one inmate to each acre of land under cultivation. Still, a long step has been taken in this direction, and the income received for oranges, eggs, hogs and other products amounts annually to several thousand dollars, and is steadily increasing. By the addition of an extra tract of land, there is no doubt that the farm might soon be made to be entirely self-sustaining.

Where there is often so much to criticize in the conduct of institutions supported by the taxpayers, it is pleasant to be able to say a good word for such an institution as this.

SPRING STREET.

The resurfacing of Spring street with asphalt is a public necessity, and should be accomplished as soon as possible. But before the pavement is laid, all necessary alterations in sewers, gas mains, water mains and electrical conduits should be made. If the sewer, water mains, etc., are of insufficient capacity to afford the maximum of efficiency, they should be replaced before the street is newly paved. A large property-owner on this street remarked, in discussing this subject, that he had already helped to pay for two sewers on this street, but was willing to pay for a third if a good one could be built. One of the most serious causes of injury to paved streets is the tearing up of the same for the laying of conduits and connections therewith. If the street-railway track requires repair or renewal, that work should also be done before the new pavement is put down. If these matters are properly looked after in advance of repaving, there will be no necessity for tearing up the pavement for some years to come, and its wearing capacity will thus be greatly increased. When the work of resurfacing Spring street has been accomplished, let it be a first-class job in every particular.

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA.

Events are fully justifying the confidence which the great body of the Republican party reposed in the President with reference to the policy to be pursued in the settlement of the Cuban question. The fact is recognized that this grave issue cannot be decided immediately, and Republicans, generally, have rested secure in the conviction that it would be handled by the administration with wisdom, dignity and firmness. This confidence has been justified by the course of the administration thus far, and will be justified by its course in the future.

A few impetuous spirits in both houses of Congress were disposed in the beginning to force the hands of the administration; but after a conference with the President, they were convinced that he had the cause of Cuba as much at heart as they, and that he would omit no effort to bring about an amelioration of the terrible conditions existing in that unhappy island.

To a Congressman from the West, before leaving Washington in July, the President said:

"I hope to be able to realize the wishes of the American people regarding this Cuban question, but we must not forget that the first great desire of all the people is the restoration of prosperity in our own country."

The Tariff Bill is about to become a law, and we all have great hopes from it. We must be very careful what we do that will interfere with the operations of that law in bringing back confidence and restoring prosperity. We must be careful about provoking war or even the suggestions of war with any other people.

"I realize that the people are anxious to have this war in Cuba stopped, but I can only say at this time that the people must for a little while trust the administration and believe that it will all it can, consistent with the situation at home, to have the war in Cuba ended and the people of that unhappy island at peace and enjoying independence.

"I believe the people will trust the administration, and I must ask you gentlemen in Congress to help them to be patient and not expect that every pledge of the Republican party shall be redeemed at once."

The same Congressman returned to Washington last week and had a conversation with the President, the substance of which is thus reported by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean:

"What are the people of your section saying about Cuba?" asked the President.

"They are trusting their President, and believe that he will do what he can to end this Cuban war and give independence to Cuba."

"I suppose they want to see some kind of action on the part of the President, though," remarked Mr. McKinley. "It doesn't do to ask the people to go on trusting us without some indication of action."

"I must say, Mr. President, that the people are very anxious about this matter, but I would not say they were impatient."

"I realize that it is a subject very near to the hearts of the American people," said the President, "and I do not believe the people will be disengaged with the action of the administration when it is made known. But, as I said to you last summer, the first demand upon us all is to restore prosperity, not only temporarily, but in a way to make it lasting. We must be

undertake to keep Kentucky in the straight and narrow path, we will wrestle with the problem in California without permitting it to become an interstate proposition. Henri, who guards the destinies of the Star-eyed Goddess, might begin by yanking this Kentucky railroad into line, which gives Californians so much concern.

The United States is not only sending thousands of bicycles to Europe, but large shipments are also being made of cold-drawn steel for the purpose of transformation into bicycle tubing; and now a Cleveland concern has sent 1000 tons of bar steel to Birmingham, Eng. If this is not sending coal to Newcastle, it comes near it, "mighty near it," as Birmingham has always been considered the seat of the mighty when it came to the question of steel. Brother Jonathan appears to be missing very few tricks in the world of commerce, these days.

The Chicago Post thoughtfully congratulates California on its new dignity as the Langtry matrimonial headquarters; all of which is duly unappreciated.

No osculation having been going on among the crowned heads of Europe during the past week, we may expect to hear shortly from old Casus Belli.

If Cuba is really anxious to get rid of Weyler it ought to call in Judge Wallace of San Francisco. As an ouster, he is a whole basket of peaches.

The Fresno Expositor says "Stockton is infested by a hard gang." The editor of the Mail is not named in so many words, but—

The English newspapers are now fanning John Hay's "Little Breeches," which must remain the gallant colonel of his boyhood days.

Dick Croker says he cannot make a speech. The country will be glad to hear that there is at least one thing, in his favor.

The New York Democrats will be heard swearing "by George," and then they will go and vote for some other fellow.

As Lieut. Peary has returned a trifle early in the season, he might strike out and see if he can discover Gen. Miles.

Greece seems to be as long on treaties as it is shy on cash.

AT THE U. S. BUILDING.

BILL IN EQUITY.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL FORMATION OF RIALTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

Chicola Water Company Brings Suit in the Circuit Court to Have All Proceedings of the Irrigation District Declared Null and Void.

Another bill in equity concerning the legality of an irrigation district has been filed in the United States Circuit Court. This time the Rialto Irrigation District of San Bernardino county is involved, and, incidentally, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company.

Atty.-Gen. Fitzgerald will start for Washington next Monday to put a quietus on the fool demurers that have been raised to save the necks of several notorious unhusking murderers, whose carcasses have been festering in the prisons of California all too long. That he may be successful will be the universal wish of the law-abiding populace.

The Chicago Tribune takes occasion to say that "it is hardly necessary to observe that Chicago is also the greatest of autumn resorts." The spirit of Mary Tapley which pervades that Tribune establishment is pathetic to witness.

A gold discovery is reported at Saratoga, N. Y., but it must be a fake. If it were a greenback mine, now, we might believe it, but gold—nay. They would not recognize a good \$20 piece if they met it rolling along the street.

Police Commissioner Mose Gunst has reached New York on his way home from Europe, so there does not seem to be any reason why Gen. Miles should not prolong his stay among the nabobs indefinitely.

Mr. Bryan has raised his price, and is now appearing for half the gate receipts. Whatever else we may say about the orator from the Platte River country, it cannot be maintained that he is not a thrifty cuss.

Lincoln (Neb.) is raising a fund to advertise that city's attractions as a place of business, but, strange to relate, Mr. Bryan is not counted as one of them. Wind power is not much thought of in Lincoln.

The Supreme Court of California does not appear to be popular with the San Francisco Examiner. If that august body desires any better endorsement than that, then it is mighty difficult to please.

In case Weyler is recalled from Cuba, it probably means the shutting up of a typewriter factory or two and the turning loose of a large army of stenographers upon an already over-crowded world.

If Huntington and Weyler should both resign in the same month, it would seem a propitious moment to call out the band and set the whistle to blowing in the Eagle's loudest tone of voice.

Mr. Kapus appears not to have been the only astute financier that Los Angeles has developed within the past year, and there has been more than one doctor peppered in the "nach'bawn" unkind animal, whenever you find him.

The Bryanites must fall; Tammany's going back on free silver is the unkindest cut of all. But the tiger is a "nach'bawn" unkind animal, whenever you find him.

A San José woman has sued her husband for divorce after forty years of wedded life. The old man was a "nach'bawn" unkind animal, whenever you find him.

Mary Ellen Lease has concluded not to go to Alaska. Those who have been

dreading the trip up there because of an understanding to the contrary, may begin packing. Meanwhile, the suffering in Kansas will continue as of yore.

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THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Oct. 3.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.03; at 5 p.m., 29.98. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 54 deg. and 65 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 56 per cent.; 5 p.m., 70 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., 56 deg. Maximum temperature, 72 deg.; minimum, 55 deg. Char-acter of weather, 5 a.m., clear; 5 p.m., clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

According to the statistics of the Health Office, the death rate of the city during September was remarkably low. This deserves the consideration of the hypochondriacs who have been declaiming so loudly about the city's unwholesome condition.

Some Santa Barbarians think they want prohibition, but they want it only in spots, and do not ask that the whole county be made an arid waste. Doubtless their fellow-citizens will consent to their keeping sober without drunks without the assistance of local option ordinances.

San Bernardino footpad is wandering about somewhere in the brush bewailing the failure of a plan he had laid to acquire wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. He attempted to sandbag and rob a reporter, but he didn't hit hard enough and the reporter took a few shots at him instead of yielding up his hoarded gold.

The advocates of the adobe-road route for the Pasadena boulevard have won the first round. The Board of Public Works has decided to report in their favor. Another free-for-all fight may now be expected before the Council. It may not be out of place to suggest that the public is really more concerned about getting the best route for the boulevard than about the private character of the individuals who are taking part in the controversy.

Thoughtful Little Cleo.
Rehebough Sunday Herald:] Cleo de Merode, the French dancer who is getting a large salary in New York—not because she can dance, but because the King of the Belgians is her "gentleman friend"—is said to possess the prettiest ears in the world, but she wears them in a fashion that hides them. Her reason for concealing her ears from view, as she is said to have explained, is that she expects to marry some day and wishes to keep something for her husband.

BODY FOUND BY HUNTERS.

Remains of an Aged Man Partly Devoured by Coyotes.

The body of a man supposed to have been about 60 years of age was found lying in a small hollow in the center of a eucalyptus grove by two hunters late Friday afternoon. They reported the matter to the Coroner and the body was removed to Kregel & Bresce's undertaking establishment where an inquest will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

The hunters who found the remains are C. Krempler, a salesman and Edward Golde, foreman of both employees at Morris & Zoloth's hardware in this city. While hunting ducks near Green Meadows they had occasion to pass through the eucalyptus grove which covers about thirty acres. In a hollow or basin near the center of the grove they found the remains of a man. The face had been entirely eaten away by coyotes, and the left hand and foot, arm. The right hand had been nibbled at, but considerable flesh yet remained upon the bone. Much of the flesh had been eaten away from the bone of the left leg. The entire body presented a mummy-like appearance, the shredded flesh and bone having long since dried.

A black fedora hat of a cheap make was found lying near by. The man was dressed in a cheap gray suit, wore congress gauntlets, white shirt and no jewelry, except a gold-plated collar-button, which was worn in the front of the shirt neckband. His leather collar, the part of the head which was not nibbled by the coyotes, showed a good growth of coarse gray hair. A nickel was found in the right hand trousers pocket, but nothing which would tend to identify the unknown corpse was discovered.

No weapon was found in the body, nor did the post-mortem examination of yesterday reveal any wounds. The inquest today may throw some light upon the mystery.

THOMAS HART MISSING.

An Old Man Missing Since Saturday Week.

Thomas Hart, about 60 years of age, who, for about fifteen years, has served Judge H. F. Lee, as gardener at No. 414 West Adams street, is missing.

Hart recently came into possession of \$4000 from relatives in Germany, and soon after left Mr. Lee's employ. A week ago Saturday night he told a friend that he was going to the East Sunday or Monday, and since that time his whereabouts have not been discovered, although diligent search has been made.

The matter was yesterday referred to the police and Sheriff's offices.

Park Concert.

Following is the programme of the concert by Meissner's Orchestra at Westlake Park this afternoon:

March, "Up to Date," (Gebel.)

Waltz, "Sobbing Violets," (Ward.)

Schottische, "African Wedding Dance" (La Rue.)

Medley overture, "Mother was a Lady" (Recker.)

Lancers, "A Jolly Party" (Beyer.)

Javotte, "Schiffer's Abschied" (Jungman.)

The two-step, "Handicap" (Rosey.)

Two-step, "Oh, Uncle John" (La Brie.)

Medley overture, "Flanner's Own" (Beyer.)

Waltz, "Rendez-Vous" (Rosey.)

Intermezzo, "Love's Dream" after the Ballet, "The Student's Dream" (Gothik.)

Two-step, "King Carnival" (Rosey.)

Schottische, "Every Nigger had a Lady But Me" (De Witt.)

Galop, "Signal" (Boeher.)

PROPERTY-OWNERS ATTENTION!

If you have a roof that you know will cause you annoyance by leaking this winter remember to make a specialty of prolonging the life of your roof. We will furnish you with a large list of our patrons, some of whom you must know, and they will advise you of our superior methods adopted by us of extending the life of your roof. P. B. Waterbury's products are known all over the world. Our roof paints, ready roofings and building papers are known to all contractors and builders all over the country. P. B. Waterbury Co., sole manufacturers P. & B. Water-proof Products, 224 South Broadway, Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES TRANSFER CO.

Will check baggage at your residence to any point. 218 W. First street. Tel. 2135.

FILKINS SHOWS FIGHT.

Refuses to Be Handcuffed—His Mexican Girl Still Faithful.

When Deputy Constable Joe Mugueno went to the County Jail yesterday to bring Charles W. Filkins down to face the third arraignment on a charge of burglary preferred against him during the past month, he found he had his hands full of troublesome prisoner.

The officer knew Filkins's record, and it is anything but a clean one. Before he was 20 years of age he had served a term in an eastern penitentiary, and from that time until his arrival in San Diego a few weeks ago he has alternated between a few months' liberty and a few years' imprisonment until he is familiar with the inside of most of the penal institutions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

When the officer started with Filkins from the jail he got to handcuff him. "No you don't," said Filkins, but Deputy Joe put the cuffs on his wrists just the same. On the street Filkins refused to go unless the patrol wagon was sent for, but Joe persuaded him to walk along.

It was when he got to the door of Justice Owens's courtroom that Filkins made his last and most determined stand. He refused to enter the courtroom until the handcuffs were removed, and a tussle ensued in which the officer pitched Filkins into the floor, but he got up again.

As usual Filkins will make a defense, but the cases against him are believed to be strong. A little Mexican girl, whom he met in San Diego and with whom he was when arrested last still lingers in the city hoping her boy will get free. She was arrested with him, but was discharged as it was shown she was innocent of all the thefts. No amount of persuasion can prevail upon the girl to return to her people. She even says if Filkins is sent to prison she will follow and live near him.

Filkins will have his third examination next Friday morning.

GIVEN DAMAGES.

Trustee Dyer Wins His Suit Against the Los Angeles Water Company.

In Justice Morrison's court yesterday the damage suit of Trustee P. Dyer against the Los Angeles Water Company was tried before a jury, and a verdict for Mr. Dyer in the sum of \$150 and costs of the suit were rendered. The case will be appealed.

The facts as stated by the plaintiff, and as admitted by the defendant, were these: In May, 1896, a contractor built a house for Mr. Dyer, bought in August, 1897. In plastering the house the contractor, one Hansen, used \$1.20 worth of water. This bill was never paid to the water company, and it was demanded of Mr. Dyer, who refused to pay it. Later on the bill was sold to the owner of the house, who paid it, but the water company refused to credit it, and the water company, holding the property for all unpaid water bills, on August 14 last shut off the water from Mr. Dyer's house. The mistake was soon found out, and the water was turned on again.

Mr. Dyer, in his suit, asked for \$50 damages for the want of water for his lawn during the two days it was shut off, and also for exemplary and punitive damages for the annoyance, etc., caused him by the arbitrary act of the water company after the bill had been paid and their agents so notified.

The verdict was as stated, the water company frankly admitting a mistake, but claiming there was no malice on their part toward Mr. Dyer, and showing that the water was turned on as quickly as possible after the mistake had been discovered.

A CONFIRMED THIEF.

Walter Douglas Behind the Bars, Likely to Go to State's Prison.

Walter Douglas, a young colored boy, was brought before Justice Owens yesterday on a charge of petty larceny, in having stolen a bicycle belonging to H. Morris on September 27 last. He pleaded not guilty, and demanded a jury trial.

When Douglas comes to trial the detectives will urge against him a prior conviction for the same offense, namely, the stealing of a bicycle from E. Dyer, on Feb. 15, 1897. This will give Douglas, if convicted on this last charge, a penitentiary sentence, and the detectives say, will rid the town of a troublesome crook.

When Douglas was arrested before he was sent to trial, he was sent to Whittier in the hope he would be condemned, but he proved to be one of the most unruly pupils in the institution, running away once or twice and causing no end of trouble. When his term expired he returned to this city and soon began his old practices, but the police have been unable to get a sure case against him until this bicycle transaction.

I. MAGNIN & CO.

Manufacturers,

You wouldn't hesitate to pay a few extra cents for a suit that would wear double time—How about using a cheap paint because it's cheap—get Harrison's

P. H. MATHEWS,
229-240 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
Between 2nd and 3rd Streets.

We show you in our three-dollar grade. These shoes are good Welt Shoes, not the ordinary Mackay sewed which squeak—such as most dealers give you.

Snyder Shoe Co.
231 W. Third,
258 S. Broadway

THE TATTERL
AT MAGNIN'S.

"I wish every lady who intends to have a new wrapper or tea gown this fall could see this Magnin stock, no end to the pretty new styles of these goods. No end of new Silk Waists in all the new Roman stripes and ombre effects, and a world of dainty Undergarments all made in Magnin's California factory as a home industry to be proud of.

I. MAGNIN & CO., Manufacturers,

237 SOUTH SPRING STREET,
Myer Siegel, Manager.

Don't Take Any Substitute
FOR
SOAP
FOAM

Because It Will Do the Work
For You These Hot Days.
5c and 25c packages.
Your Grocer keeps it.

STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31, 1896, according to the standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York:

INCOME.

Received for premiums..... \$39,593,414.30

From all other sources..... 10,109,695.07

\$49,702,951.37

DISBURSEMENTS.

To policy-holders for claims by death..... \$12,595,113.39

To policy-holders for endowments, dividends, etc. 13,842,456.11

For all other accounts..... 10,781,065.64

\$36,218,751.44

ASSETS.

United States bonds and other securities..... \$116,125,082.15

First-lien loans on bonds and stocks..... 71,543,829.56

Loans on stocks and bonds..... 11,091,425.00

Real estate..... 22,767,666.65

Cash in banks and trust companies..... 12,680,390.00

Accrued interest, net deferred premiums, etc. 6,835,855.06

\$234,744,148.42

Reserve for policies and other liabilities..... 208,010,638.72

Surplus..... \$25,733,514.70

Surplus and annuities in force..... \$118,698,338.45

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department.

CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor.

ROBERT A. GRANNIS, Vice-President.

Walter R. Gillette..... General Manager

Isaac F. Lloyd..... Second Vice-President

Frederick Cromwell..... Treasurer

Emory McClinton..... Attorney

W. H. MAXSON, District Manager, 218 Bradbury Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

A. B. FORBES & SON, Mutual Life Building, San Francisco, Cal.

H. E. MAXSON, District Manager, 218 Bradbury Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Bartlett's Music House. Everything in Music.

233 S. Spring St. Established 1872.

Sole Agency

Kimball Pianos.

FURS

Made Over,
Re-dyed,
Repaired.

All Work
GUARANTEED.

MOSGROVE'S, 119 S. Spring St.

From the surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

ROBERT A. GRANNIS, Vice-President.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

BOULEVARD ROUTE.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS SELLECTS THE ADOBE ROAD.

Probability That the Public Lighting Contract Will be for Six Months Instead of a Year.

MCLEAN IS HELD TO ANSWER.

CHINAMAN GETS A HORSE TRADER INTO SERIOUS TROUBLE.

Pierre Etchemendy Found Guilty of Grand Larceny—The Horticultural Commission to File an Important Report.

In the boulevard fight the advocates of the Adobe road route have scored first blood. The Board of Public Works decided yesterday to recommend to the Council the adoption of this route.

It is probable that the term of the next contract for lighting the city may be for only six months, instead of a year. The matter is now under consideration.

N. H. McLean, who was recently examined on a charge of grand larceny for having stolen a horse from a Chinese gardener, was held to answer before the Superior Court yesterday before Justice Young, who had the matter under advisement for several days.

Pierre Etchemendy was found guilty of grand larceny for having stolen a \$400 certificate of deposit from a fellow-countryman, and attempting to cash the same at the German-American Bank in this city.

AT THE CITY HALL.

ADOBE ROAD ROUTE.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

DICTATED BY THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS AMONG LOCAL FIRMS.

Fire Commissioners Let the Contract for Five Thousand Feet of Hose—Important Developments Concerning the Public Lighting Contract—Early Hearing of the Headworks Case.

The first substantial advantage in the fight over the location of the proposed Pasadena boulevard was gained yesterday when the Board of Public Works unanimously agreed to recommend to the Council that the adobe road route be selected. This route runs eastward from the Plaza to Eastlake Park, and was endorsed by the board of consulting engineers employed by the General Boulevard Committee. It has been strongly advocated by a number of property-owners on Main, Spring and Los Angeles streets, and by a majority of the Los Angeles members of the Boulevard Committee. The opposition has come from those who favored the widening and improvement of Buena Vista street, and the adoption of a new route.

When the matter came up for consideration yesterday afternoon before the Board of Public Works, the discussion was brief, no advocates of either route being present.

Maps of the adobe road route were examined and it was decided that his opinion the board must recommend this route, no protest having been filed against it. This was evidently the sentiment of the other members of the board, and on motion by Mathus, seconded by Ashman, the board agreed to recommend the adoption of this route.

Some discussion ensued as to the boundaries of the assessment district which must be created to pay for the boulevard. Nickell, who was present, said that the district could not extend further west than the east line of Spring street. He said that this Buena Vista street would soon be widened and improved and connected with North Broadway, and that New High street would also be extended in a direct line to connect with Broadway. The improvements would have to be paid for by creating an assessment district which would include the west side of Spring street.

The board finally agreed that it would be impossible to determine at once upon the boundaries of the assessment district for the boulevard. A resolution was accordingly adopted that the City Engineer be directed to make a survey and plans from which the City Attorney could prepare an ordinance of intention for the creation of an assessment district.

The plan of the proposed boulevard was then discussed.

Blanchard said that he did not believe the street could be widened to 150 feet, though he conceded that it might be made 100 or 110 feet wide.

Nickell was evidently in favor of the improvement.

The board agreed to recommend the acceptance of the bid of Frank Gillespie for sidewalk paving.

A recommendation was adopted that the petition for a sidewalk on the north side of Twelfth street between Spring and Main avenues, be referred to the City Engineer to prepare an ordinance of intention.

Action was deferred for one week upon the bids for improving Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Adams streets. C. H. Metcalf was the lowest bidder in each case, but it was stated that the sum of his bonds did not appear upon either the city or county assessment roll. It was also alleged that Metcalf was really only a dummy, and that he was acting for a contractor who was recently declared by the Council to be irresponsible.

Action was also deferred upon the petition of the Los Angeles Oil Burning and Supply Company, asking that the city's specifications for asphalt paving be so amended as to permit the use of asphalt manufactured here. It is understood that the local product is considered, by some of the city officials, inferior for paving purposes to the asphalt obtained from the North.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

Contract May be for Only Six Months Instead of a Year.

It is probable that in advertising for bids for lighting the city, bidders will be asked to submit proposals for both six months and a year. The Councilmen are considering the matter, but as yet have reached no definite conclusion. They realize that the Los Angeles Electric Company will probably be the only bidder that can be prepared to light the city when the present contract expires on January 1. This company is now lighting the city and no competitor could erect poles and wires in the short time that remains before the contract expires. It is therefore highly probable that the Los Angeles Electric Company will be the only bidder for the new contract. If the contract should be made for six

months only, it is expected that at its expiration other bidders would then be in the field and that the competition might result in materially lower rates.

The West Side Lighting Company will soon be in a position to submit better figures than it can now offer, and the San Gabriel Valley Company will also be a competitor as soon as it is ready for business.

"The West Side Lighting Company will not bid for the lighting of this company on Spring street yesterday. "Our reasons?" Well, there are several, but the principal reason is that the specifications will not be handed down in time for us to bid for the next year. The West Side Lighting Company fixes that term, and certainly not for any shorter period of time. It would require four months for us to put up additional poles and wires so as to meet the demands of the city, in the first place, and about sixty days will be the limit allowed for the contract to begin."

The decision of this case is awaited with the utmost interest. The Council last month adopted a memorial to the Supreme Court, asking an early hearing of the case.

mainder amounting to \$311 were turned over to the Tax Collector.

Sewers Recommended.

The Health Officer has filed a communication to the Council recommending, as a sanitary necessity, the construction of sewers on Central avenue from Eighteenth street to Eleventh street on Eighteenth street from Central to Griffith avenue and on Alameda from Aliso to the junction of Alameda and Los Angeles streets.

The Headworks Case.

The water problem will soon come to the front again. The case of the city of Los Angeles vs. Pomeroy and Hooker, involving title to the proposed headworks site, has been set for hearing on the Supreme Court for October 29. The decision of this case is awaited with the utmost interest. The Council last month adopted a memorial to the Supreme Court, asking an early hearing of the case.

AT THE COURT HOUSE.

HEAP SMART CHINAMAN.

A BRONCHO DEAL BRINGS OUT AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Justice Young Rules Upon a Point of Law of General Public Interest—McLean's Note Below Par—A Rustle for Bail.

Justice of the Peace Young, in holding N. H. McLean to answer on a charge of grand larceny, took a stand which will, in all probability, bring forth much comment among those interested in criminal procedure in this, as well as other counties in the State. While the point involved is a simple one, as far as the provisions of the statutes are concerned, the particular point in question is one that seems to have been, thus far, undecided. It is, however, a point upon which the general public is uninformed.

The defendant, N. H. McLean, was arrested several weeks ago upon complaint of one Duck Sing, who charged McLean with grand larceny. McLean, it appears, entered into an agreement with the Chinaman to purchase a certain horse for \$45. The sale had been previously arranged by John McMillan, a Veterinary Surgeon, an intimate friend of McLean's. McMillan, by the way, had treated the horse and rendered a bill for \$5, which he appeared anxious to collect.

McLean, upon examining the animal, expressed his satisfaction as to its conformation and agreed to take at the price named by the Chinaman. It is stated at the time, however, that it would be impossible for him to pay the entire amount at that time. Therefore, he would pay \$5 to bind the bargain and give the Chinaman a note for \$40 payable one day after date as security for the balance. This was objected to by the Chinaman demanding the whole amount in cash.

The evidence at the preliminary examination discloses the fact that "Dr." McMillan was anxious to receive the \$5 due him, and urged his celestial friend to close the deal. This was readily acceded to, so that McLean paid down \$5 and presented his \$40 note. Upon the representation that the note would be redeemed on the following day, it was agreed that the horse would be transferred at that time. So McLean paid his \$5 to the Chinaman and the Chinaman paid \$5 to McMillan.

Being denied possession of the horse, it appears, in the evidence, that McLean became impatient and took the animal from the Chinaman's barn that night.

The next day the Chinaman demanded payment of the note without success and then avenged his complaint, charging McLean with the result, as heretofore announced.

Duck Sing's attorneys held that McLean, in giving his note for the unpaid balance, attempted to defraud the Chinaman, and turn the matter from a civil to a criminal case in which no redress could be obtained.

Upon this point, entirely Justice Young's decision rested. He held that inasmuch as McLean took away the horse without the owner's knowledge or consent, he committed a felony. As far as the note was concerned, it cut nothing as it had been redeemed, which it was not.

After McLean had learned his fate, he asked his bonds, up to \$100 for his appearance, to be allowed to stand till Monday morning, but this request was refused, as the court said, the case had assumed an entirely different aspect.

The trial in the new court, however, was the same, and, after an hour or more of rustling, McLean succeeded in meeting his fate.

O'RILEY'S BAD LUCK.

A Little Oversight Causes Much Trouble.

The suit of Julius Wook vs. James O'Reilly, which has been on trial before Judge York, was submitted on briefs yesterday afternoon.

O'Reilly went into the Antelope Valley several years ago and located at Riveria. He located a mining claim and erected a mill, his property including an area of five acres. But one day, one Julius Wook came along and, inspecting the land of the neighboring hills and valleys, saw it was good and immediately bought 160 acres of land.

In his papers of final proof and became owner of the property which, by the way, included O'Reilly's five acres, mill site and all. He now demands that the unfortunate O'Reilly get off the earth—at least that portion of it included in his claim, and Judge York will soon decide whether or not the mill man must obey the command.

The case has been on trial for two days.

DOW AND LEWIS HELD.

Examined at Azusa for Burglary Before Justice Bowles.

Frank Dow and Budd Lewis, charged with robbing the City Clerk, asking that the grade be established on E street from Midland avenue to the Arroyo Seco.

A petition was filed by property-owners asking that a sidewalk be constructed on Hewitt street between First and Third streets.

Dow and Lewis are suspected of belonging to a regularly organized gang of thieves which has been operating in the Azusa country unmolested for many months. The residents in that vicinity declare that they have been systematically attacked and robbed, and have not, until recently, been able to detect the men who have been taking their grain, small machinery, etc.

Dow and Lewis were brought to the County Jail, where the former put up the necessary \$1000 bonds and regained his liberty. Lewis, in default of bail in a similar amount, is still in jail.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Pierre Etchemendy Found Guilty of Grand Larceny.

Pierre Etchemendy was found guilty of grand larceny in Judge Smith's court yesterday, and will be sentenced tomorrow.

Etchemendy was charged with having stolen a certificate of deposit for \$400 from Pierre Etchemendy, a fellow-countryman, and attempting to cash

the amount to \$405. The amount of the uncollected license was \$719. Of these delinquent licenses, \$51 were double, void, out of business or refused, amounting to \$405. The re-

TO THE SKEPTICS.

Dr. Sanden offers strong and convincing arguments to the people who have formed different reasons for doubting the curative powers of his famous Electric Belt. See if you are one of them. Dr. Sanden loves a skeptic, because most of them are his best friends today. People whom he has cured were once skeptics.



Mrs. Lytton's Gratitude.

Anything that will lighten the burden of woman's ills is worthy of praise. Women have suffered, doctors have experimented, serious and often death-dealing operations have been performed, and yet women suffer. Occasionally a happy thought occurs to the sick mothers and daughters to cease drugging and try something new. The old way is a failure, and the new cannot be worse, and it is often better. From Los Angeles comes this grateful letter to Dr. Sanden, whose Electric Belt is now creating a grand change in the system of health-building:

Los Angeles, Cal., August 27, 1897.

DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir: Your Belt has proved worthy of praise, and I am pleased to let others know the cure you have made. When I purchased your Belt a few months ago I was generally run down. My food would not digest, and for several hours after eating I would suffer intense agony. From the first application of your Belt I began to improve. I noticed a change immediately with the stomach and bowels, and in a short time the pain was less severe. I am now well and strong and have gained in weight.

I feel very grateful to you for what the Belt has done, and take pleasure in giving you a statement to that effect.

MRS. DORA LYTTON.

934 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

MAIDEN, WIFE AND MOTHER.

Every woman who is tired of useless drugging should read this book of Dr. Sanden's. It is free, and gives full information and price list of these wonderful Belts.

The value of this wonderful Belt cannot be overestimated. Men who have been broken down for years have been made as good as new by it. Men who had been doctoring for years without getting any relief have been cured in two months by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. It has proven worth its weight in gold to men who needed its help. Try it. Read Dr. Sanden's famous American work,

"Three Classes of Men,"

Which will be sent free to any address or can be had by calling at Dr. Sanden's office,

204 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

Office hours: 8 to 6; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

It at the German-American Savings Bank in the city.

The defendant and prosecuting witness had been robbing together, and one night the former arose while his room-mate was asleep and stole the certificate, together with a few dollars in money from his trousers pocket.

He took the paper to the bank and forged it, taking a large sum in cashier's money from the back, paid it for, and the forger was immediately discovered and Etchemendy was taken into custody.

FIGHTING THE SCALE.

Important Report to be Submitted to the Supervisors.

The County Horticultural Commissioners will submit a report to the Board of Supervisors tomorrow, which will be of much interest, not only to orchardists and vineyardists, but to all those who are cultivating ornamental trees as well.

The report will also be forwarded to the State Board of Horticultural Commissioners. The commissioners review their work in detail, and report that owners of orchards have cooperated with them generally in that vicinity.

The report will also be forwarded to the State Board of Horticultural Commissioners.

Albert H. Summers was granted a divorce from his wife, Sarah E. by Judge Allen yesterday, and "thereby

settled his thirty-seven years of marriage."

Mr. and Mrs. Summers had lived together as man and wife for thirty-seven years. Summers had served his country in the Civil War and the discharge took unto himself the apple of his eye from whom, nearly half a century later, he obtained a divorce.

The veteran, as he sat upon the witness stand yesterday, his gray hairs and infirmities denoting a life of hard labor, was asked if he had been unkind to his wife. He said, "No, I was not unkind to my wife."

He was then asked if he had been unkind to his wife. He said, "No, I was not unkind to my wife."

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Old man Summers, who had a mere pocketful of money, took a walk to the Soldiers' Home for refuge, and, knowing a good thing, as he asserted, when he saw and experienced it, has remained there faithfully ever since.

Judge Allen did not waste words in rendering his decision.

Judge Shaw granted a divorce to Alice Fitter from her

WILL REVERSE HIMSELF.

SECRETARY ALGER WILL OBEY THE LAW AS IT STANDS.

Vice-President Hobart Quotes President McKinley, Who is Forcing the San Pedro Harbor Matter to a Settlement—Letter from a Los Angeles Merchant.

Harry Siegel of Los Angeles, who went East on a business trip a few weeks ago, writes from New York under date of September 28, as follows:

"I have just returned from Paterson, N. J. While there I was invited to call on Vice-President Hobart at his home. Ex-Mayor David Gillmore and several old friends were with me. He received us in true Chamber-of-Commerce style. I found him to be just as represented by Senator White, well posted on all our local matters, especially San Pedro. He told me frankly that he has had it from the President himself that Gen. Alger will reverse his own attitude and give San Pedro what belongs to it, and that this will be done very soon. I am quoting to you almost the exact words of Mr. Hobart, and from his language I would not be surprised to learn that the matter is settled before this reaches you. I will tell you more fully about it on my arrival home, as Mr. Hobart understands our feelings. He spoke in quite a complimentary manner of our Senator, especially of Senator White, who he says is 'the quickest man on the floor'—bright and always full of wit."

"Prosperity? Well, it is right here in the East. I have visited the largest hat factories of New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Every bench is taken, and mechanics every where are running orders. In fact, a goodoline prevails all through 'the East, and a very kindly sentiment toward our President. By the way, Mr. Hobart told me that President McKinley is forcing the San Pedro matter."

PROCLAMATION.

Issued to Nobles and Nobrices by Al Matalik Temple Nobles.

An eight-page brochure in yellow, with a royal purple cover bearing an elaborate gold embossed title page, and abounding in calligraphic designs, has been issued by Al Matalik Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for nobles and nobrices, in relation to the meeting and initiation of a class of fifty novices by the temple on the evening of Friday, October 8. It will be the greatest event in shrine circles ever held in Los Angeles, if not in the State. The proclamation reads as follows in characteristic language:

Ex Sejans Alibum:

Loyist or Nobles and Nobrices by Al

Month, A. H. 1312

James Ali Awar, or in language less awful, Friday evening, October 8, 1897, 7 o'clock sharp, Masonic Temple, 11th Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

General Oriental

Celebrations. Religious.

In memory of Abu-Abed-El-Ham-mamed-El-Yaqub-El-Maq-El-Qa-wa-wes (Ibn-Majah) and Ummu-Sa-lemah, widow of Abu-Bakr, who was wounded in the battle of Uhud and died, after wounds given by the Prophet. (Abuk favor and preserve him.)

Remember Yousouf—Misioner—the day of eternity.

We are fed and chance a dozen eggs or many, and other appear you may have, but don't come to us together." If you have any claws you can then extend your compassion to the noble who forces the nobles.

In order to have nobles, you will each have to do your duty in the missionary line among the regenerated sons of the desert. No mandate, no command. And "it don't do no lie."

We anticipate a large number of nobles from our sister temples, Babu and El Barzin, and we trust that each noble will constitute himself a committee of one to see that every cancer has been removed from the body.

Friends, as they would come to us if we traveled in their country, so great we them when in ours.

Candidates: We hope this will be the largest class we have had, and we trust that each noble will be constituted himself a committee of one to see that every cancer has been removed from the body.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS



SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

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SAN DIEGO, Oct. 2.—(Regular Correspondence.) The big guns for the fortifications on Ballast Point are expected here in a few days to be placed in position. The transportation of the guns from the railway depot to Ballast Point has already been contracted for.

The guns were manufactured at Watervliet, Arsenal, near Troy, N. Y., and will be the largest on this coast. The work of transferring them from the depot to their final resting place, overlooking the entrance to the bay, will require the united assistance of about forty men and a large number of teams several days.

ON A NEW TACK.

The residents of the Seventh and Eighth wards, who are so vigorously opposing the location of the new gas-burner cemetery in that section of the city, are taking steps to effect a change. A committee was recently appointed to conduct the campaign, and good legal service has been retained. The plan to prevent the cemetery company from constructing the building by an injunction has been abandoned, it is understood, that the courts would not likely consider it instituted as a nuisance until it developed into one.

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VIOLATED AN ORDINANCE.

A boy, a Chinaman who paddles vegetables, had \$5 in his pocket this morning which he turned into the county by reason of having failed to hitch his horse. He was gathered in by a policeman. Judge Hosler imposed the fine.

A boy, a small baker, was induced enough to leave his home to inspect, and added another five to the fine.

BREAK IN THE WATER PIPE.

The large water main on North Lake Avenue near the Santa Fe track burst early this evening and flooded the street and so washed away the dirt that the Lake Avenue car on the electric road was in imminent danger of being stalled on the 9 o'clock trip.

The water company was notified at a late hour, but the street was well washed out before the main could be shut off.

EAST SIDERS HAPPY.

The electric cars will run on the north loop on the East Side beginning tomorrow. This will necessitate a change in the running of the Altadena car, which now stops at Raymond Avenue and Colorado street, and which beginning tomorrow will run east on Colorado street as far as Lake Avenue.

Both car trips will be made on the North Los Robles and Vista street line as well as that now running on the South Los Robles and California street line. The car will run from the Terminal station east on Colorado street, thence north on Lake to Colorado street, thence east on Vista to Colorado street, returning by the same route.

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O. B. Hewett of Pomona, William McCormick and J. H. Markle have each purchased acreage property through Easton, Bridgeman & Co. the past week.

The sugar average of the beets harvested one day in the past week fell to 14.5 on another day. These are the lowest figures ever reached on the ranch as an average, and the general belief of the growers is that the delay in the harvest of the beets is tending to depress their quality. The fact that the beet-sugar is the opinion of the day in harvesting the crop might lead to a higher percentage, which has not been of the best this year.

COVINA.

A Test Well—Efforts to Secure the Building of a Hotel.

COVINA, Oct. 2.—(Regular Correspondence.) It has been decided that the water company will sink a well to a depth of 600 feet to tap the water-bearing land covered by the company at Lodiwood. This will be done before proceeding with the pipe line from the land to Covina.

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ORANGE COUNTY.

BUTLER HELD TO ANSWER FOR STEALING TEDFORD'S HORSES.

Changes Made by the State Board of Education—Tennis Club and Orchestra Organized in the High Schools—Bodies of Drowned Boys Identified—News Notes.

SAN ANA, Oct. 2.—(Regular Correspondence.) Butler, the supposed horse-thief, was given his preliminary examination today before Justice Freeman, and was bound over to the Superior Court to await trial on the charge of grand larceny.

Mr. Cheney of the livery firm of Cheney & Wilson of San Diego was present at the examination. He also identified Butler as the person who sold the horses to him at the time he was taken.

Mr. Cheney accepted the challenge of Justice Lewis to hold him for any amount from \$50 to \$500 either in public or private. It now remains for Lewis to demonstrate whether he is a bluffer or a bona fide knight of the ring.

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We have always in stock a complete line of the most popular makes, from which we can fit any lady to a corset combining the requirements of style, fit, comfort and beauty.

We have convenient fitting rooms and experienced, practical fitters, who are always willing to make any suggestions if you desire.

Below we mention some of the leading makes that we carry.

Complete line of sizes always on hand.

In American-made Corsets, we carry a line of the **Celebrated Royal Worcester** in twenty-four different styles, including Ladies' and Children's Waists, Bicycle Corsets, Pongee and India Silk Corsets, short, medium, long and extra long Corsets in all the different colors; also a line of the low bust and short hip Corsets adapted to stout ladies.

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If you have difficulty in finding a corset in which you feel comfortable visit our Corset Department and we will guarantee you satisfaction.

"OOM PAUL" ON THE STUMP.

SOME CURIOUS FEATURES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Gen. Joubert Has Been a Candidate for Years—Now Kruger Offers to Step Aside if the Government Will Award Him an Annual Pension of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars—How "Oom Paul" Conducts His Canvass.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

RECENT advices from the Transvaal indicate that the Presidential campaign in that African republic is now proceeding. The candidates are again as at the last election of 1882, Kruger and Joubert, one the President, and the other the general commanding, the man who beat the English at Majuba Hill. If a recent dispatch is to be taken literally, Oom Paul is weary of office and does not wish very much to be re-elected, if how strangely this sounds the country agrees to pension him off at \$25,000 a year. On this condition he will not oppose Gen. Joubert. Here is something for American candidates to take note of!

To the mind of the American politician, the fact that a Presidential election was imminent may account for many of Mr. Kruger's actions during the past year. England did not hesitate to place Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan threat to the account of necessities occasioned by the election in the United States last November. There is not much to be said for this, but, at least, Johannes Paul Kruger has not overlooked the fact that the Jameson raid gave him a splendid chance to enhance his popularity with the voters, and that his conduct since then has been dictated not altogether without an eye to the approaching contest.

A KIND OF GEORGE WASHINGTON IN HIS WAY.

The present year ends Mr. Kruger's third term as President, a term in the South African Republic extending over not four but five years. For fifteen years before, Prof. Kruger has been almost dictator of the Republic. In the United States not even Abraham Lincoln or Gen. Grant would have been allowed to so firmly secure himself in power as Oom Paul has done. The American citizen is, with the craftsman bred of bitter memories, too jealous of his liberties, too suspicious of even the brightest public servant, to indorse a third-term nomination, with Kruger and with Kruger's popularity it is different. The feeling between them can only be compared to that which existed at one time between George Washington and the early Republicans of the United States. There is a feeling, in many instances, of such warm affection, as it is impossible for a merely practical and commercial voter of more progressive countries to understand. "Oom" means "Uncle," but "Father Paul" would be the old grandfatherly title. Those who have been with him through the strange excitement, the dire poverty and the sudden prosperity of these past fifteen years, are as devoted to him as ever was an old guardsman to Napoleon.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PAID IN GROCERIES.

Near the magnificent mass of buildings which constitutes the state houses of the Boer republic, there is a large grocery store. The proprietor of it told me once of the early days when that architectural triumph had not been consummated—when there was also the treasury and the government in the Transvaal treasury, and the government raised a loan. Then Mr. Kruger was first elected to the Presidency, in 1882. There was not then a large force of clerks and secretaries required to run the business of the government, but, small as the services were, they were frequently paid with orders on my friend's grocery store for household necessaries. In this way the grocer became an important creditor of the government. I fancy there was no great crush of office-seekers round the Presidential rooms in those days. But in '82 came the rush of gold-seekers and the great boom. The English Uitlanders swarmed to the Witwatersrand, Barberton, Klerksdorp and all over the country. They brought capital with them, enormous amounts of capital, and were, at first, willing to be taxed to almost any amount. The farmers found a new and great market in the town of Johannesburg; they received large sums in exchange for

ing finished. Outside of that line there was no railroad in the whole republic. The stumping of the country, therefore, was the two candidates, was conducted in the most primitive principles—the churches of the different settlements being the usual meeting places. In everything was there a simplicity and a frank earnestness which, perhaps, Americans will best understand if defined as "Jeffersonian." Mr. Kruger rode, and drove over the rugged and free farms, and the towns to burg, perhaps as unpretentious and homely as a candidate as ever ran for office. He is not an orator, but has that plain direct mode of speech in addressing the burghers which they understand best, and is, somewhat Lincoln-like, an easy, untroubling smile. When he was expected at any town the burghers rode out to meet him and escorted him to the market place. Every Boer is a horseman. I might even say, cavalryman, and these escorts were semi-military in character. In this way he traversed the country with a small party of escort besides of the regular army, a body of youngsters who enlisted for two years.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

One very noticeable thing throughout the campaign was the manner in which religion was mingled with politics. In the United States many of the speeches delivered would have been branded, probably with justice, as hypocritical or, at best, fanatical. In the Transvaal they seemed natural and appropriate to one who had at all studied the Boer and the history. A Boer remains one of a Cavalier; he fights and fights with equal zeal. The "old dopper," when you meet him in the street is almost insignificant, and his tall hat is generally unbrushed and his black coat is shiny. At these political gatherings he made no effort to look like a statesman, and scarcely have picked him out of the crowd as the President. Gen. Joubert stumped the country in much the same way, but, throughout, he had little chance, and Oom Paul won in a canter.

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the garden of South Africa." Nobody knows how rich he is. His real estate increases in value every day. But he has deserved it. He has borne the burden and heat of the day, and stood in the breach when his country's wall was stormed, as no other man in the Transvaal could have done.

It is not necessary here to discuss the treatment by the President of the Uitlanders, the people who have made the country so rich as to draw the learning gaze of the developing young Emperor of Germany. In connection with the election, however, one thing should be remarked. Neither Mr. Kruger nor Gen. Joubert thought it necessary, in the last campaign, to visit Johannesburg. It is the largest, richest, most important town in the Republic, but it is inhabited by Uitlanders who are not allowed to vote. In a Presidential election, therefore, Johannesburg is practically ignored.

Paul Kruger is growing very old, but he is still a man of ambitions, and he will never voluntarily resign office, with contentment. If a contest is necessary, he is more to the Transvaal than Diaz is to Mexico, almost as much as George Washington was to the United States, and, however, one thing should be remarked. Neither Mr. Kruger nor Gen. Joubert thought it necessary, in the last campaign, to visit Johannesburg. It is the largest, richest, most important town in the Republic, but it is inhabited by Uitlanders who are not allowed to vote. In a Presidential election, therefore, Johannesburg is practically ignored.

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Incidents of the War.

[Contributed to The Times.]

WHILE in camp with the Twenty-ninth Regiment, United States Colored Infantry, near La Grange, Tenn., in January, 1864, late one night, a Confederate soldier without arms, but highly intoxicated, came staggering into one of the main picket stations, and wanted to know of the men what they were doing there.

When told that they were rebels disguised in Yankee uniforms waiting for daylight to go and attack the Union soldiers in La Grange, he expressed satisfaction, and went to sleep.

Early in the morning when reveille sounded, he woke up and wanted to know what that was for. When told that it was to call the men up to go and attack the Yanks, he was delighted and wanted to know if they had "erry a spar gun." He was much surprised and disgusted when he found he was a prisoner in the hands of the Yankees.

Sherman's Opinion of Grant's Position in History.

On some appropriate occasion a few months after Gen. Grant's death, Gen. Sherman was invited to deliver a eulogy on Gen. Grant, which he declined to do.

A short time afterward, while visiting Gen. Sherman in New York City, I asked him why he had not improved the opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of his dead friend, to which he replied, that he did not care to think of undertaking to pronounce a eulogy on Gen. Grant; that there was not a man living capable of pronouncing a proper eulogy on Gen. Grant; that he believed that Gen. Grant's ability and military genius would grow with future generations, and that it would be a thousand years before his name would be fully appreciated, and understood so as to give him his proper standing and position in history.

Gen. Grant's Estimate of Gen. Phil Sheridan.

Meeting Gen. Grant is Washington the evening of the day on which President Johnson issued the order, in 1865, relieving Gen. Phil Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Military Division at New Orleans, and placing Gen. Grant in command of the department, I remarked that I had mentioned in the evening papers that President Johnson had relieved Gen. Sheridan at New Orleans. Gen. Grant replied that he had noticed the statement and pursued that it was true, although he had conferred with the President at 10 o'clock that afternoon, and he did not notice the subject.

He said that he thought the President made a mistake in removing Gen. Sheridan; that everything that Gen. Sheridan had done at New Orleans had been by his orders; that Gen. Phil Sheridan had come up; that he knew him when he commanded Co. A of the Thirteenth Infantry, and that he was the best company commander that he (Grant) ever saw; that he commanded a regiment better than a company; a brigade better than a company; a division better than a brigade; a corps better than a division, and two corps better than one; that he was the only man he ever saw that the more troops he was given the better he handled them; and that he even had faith with any of the great nations of Europe and America necessary to put a million of men in the field in one army, he did not believe the world could produce a man so capable of handling them as Gen. Phil Sheridan.

Gen. Grant's Greatest Victory.

The question of the extent to which Gen. Grant was addicted to the use of strong drink during the early days of the war, and previously, has been the subject of much controversy, his friends and admirers denying his habit of over-indulgence, while others, jealous of him, and of his advancement in rank and position, were quite ready to charge him with the most excessive indulgence, and, unfortunately, some officers of high rank and position in the regular army, well earned the right to be classed among the drunkards, and of whom Gen. Grant previous to the fall of Vicksburg was the occasion of putting forth fresh reports of his unfitness to be entrusted with an important command on account of his intemperate habits, this being especially the case after Donelson and Shiloh, during the delay in the implementation of Vicksburg owing to the impracticable orders of Gen. Halleck, by which Gen. Grant was hampered, his enemies were able to bring such a pressure on President Lincoln, that he finally consented to the issuance of an order for Grant's removal, which was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, and, after review of the case, was delivered to Gen. Grant, it was agreed that Vicksburg was not captured by a certain date.

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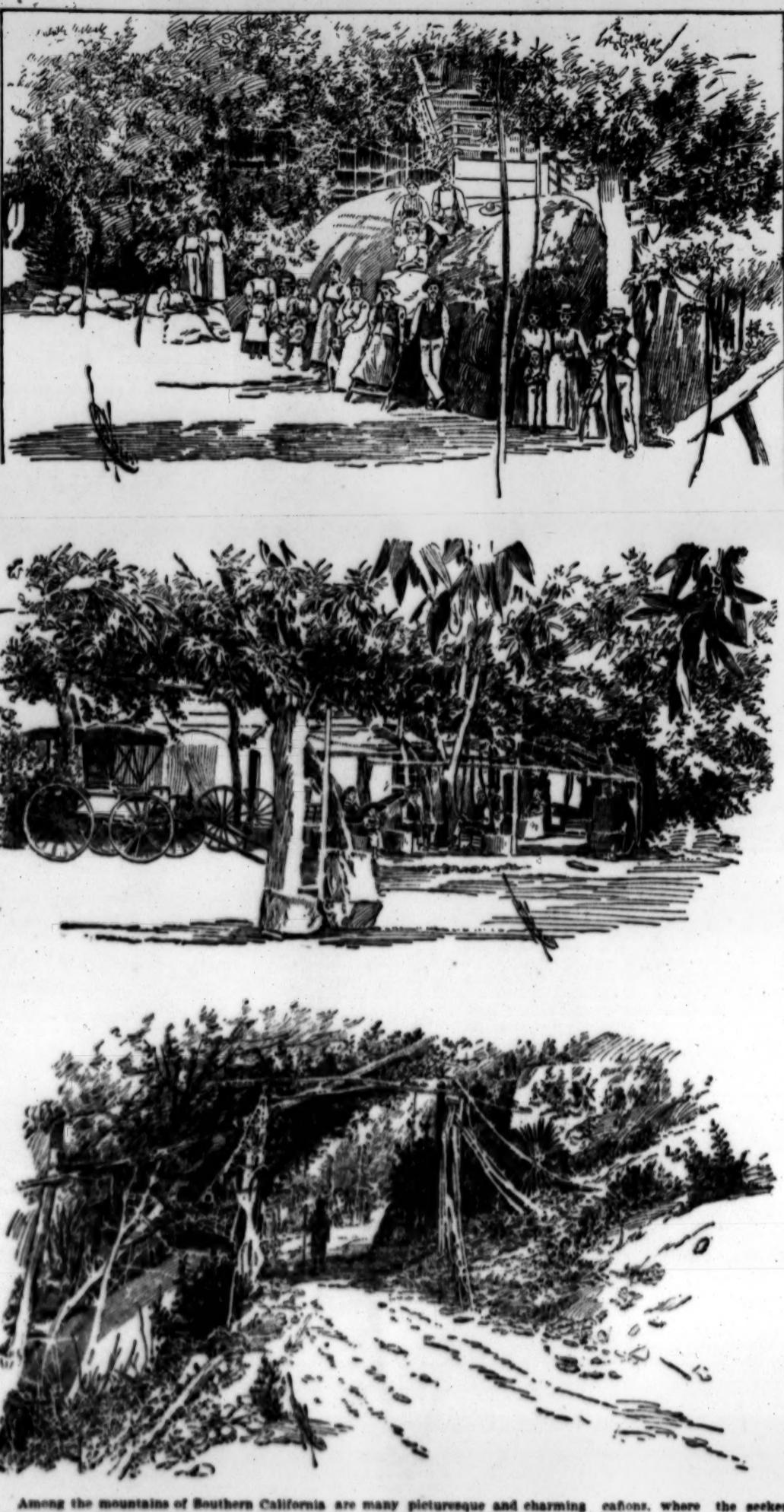
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SCENES AT THE BASE OF OLD BALDY.



NERVOUS PEOPLE.

Why Thousands of Persons are Irritable, Disagreeable and Unsuccessful in All Undertakings.

Warnings Which All Should Heed.

Our nerves play a leading part in the great one-act drama of our existence. Of this fact few people are aware. Still fewer realize the danger of nerve trouble. Many ascribe nervousness to some other disease, or to an apparently unimportant ailment. This may or may not be true, but the result is disastrous sooner or later in nearly all cases of impaired nerves, and a remedy should be sought as soon as the least sign of nervousness is discovered.

The cause of disease in the various organs is now proven by one of the English and German Expert Specialists to result from a disturbance in the nerve supply of those organs. As long as the nerves keep their normal balance, the organs remain healthy. When this balance is disturbed, disease comes on. Keep your nerves in balance and disease will not afflict you.

Nervous debility is the most serious of all nervous disorders. It affects every organ in the body and lays the foundation for serious organic disease. Its symptoms are palpitation of the heart, queer sensations about the head, such as pain, pressure, tenderness, sick headache, congestion of the eyes, loss of courage and memory, noise in the ear, sleeplessness, sweating of the hands and feet, tenderness of the spine, pain in the back, a sense of heaviness, difficulty in breathing, especially on going to sleep; cramps in the calf of the leg and feet; frequent blushing, tickling, itching and burning of the skin; nervous chills, often mistaken forague; cold feet and hands; urine on standing forms a white deposit; excessive gaping and yawning; morbid fears, such as dread of society, crowds, etc. All of these symptoms are not present in every case of nervous debility, but when many of them are it is conclusive evidence that the nervous system of that individual is in a dangerous condition, terminating frequently in insanity.

The English and German Expert Specialists have had extensive experience in this class of diseases, and by a special plan of treatment are enabled to relieve every case, providing the patient will follow out directions.



THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Concerning the nervous system of the human body.

"Paralysis, partial or complete, apoplexy and softening of the brain," said the doctor, "are not unfrequently the result of neglected nerves or nerves which have been overtaxed from various causes. In our practice here we meet with cases almost daily that should be a warning to anyone who has even the slightest trouble of this character. As in other branches, we have met with remarkable success in curing all nervous troubles, and there are many people in Los Angeles, and, in fact, all over Southern California and through the East, who have come to the English and German Expert Specialists complete physical wrecks, but who are now hale and strong. A large percentage of chronic diseases and many suddenly fatal ailments are due to impaired nerves.

"Most people who are high tempered, irritable and all that sort of thing, would be entirely different were it not for a set of shattered nerves that make their unfortunate owners irresponsible for what they may do.

"The greatest foundation from which spring the many nerves that go to every part of the body, is the brain and the spinal cord. There is not an organ,

the disease known as Locomotor Ataxia affects males oftener than females, and it is not uncommon between the ages of 30 and 50. The predisposing cause is a weakened constitution.

The exciting causes are cold, dampness, hardship, falls, injuries and sometimes acute diseases.

The general symptoms of this disease are lightning-like pains of boring character, often mistaken for rheumatism, usually first affecting the lower extremities; numbness of the feet and hands and in portions of the legs.

The feet feel thick and heavy, and the patient is unable to recognize the quality of the substance he walks on; the reflex action of the knee-pan is lost; the pupils of the eyes may be contracted or one larger than the other; double vision often occurs, and urination occurs very frequently, and often with a dribbling of the urine.

The English and German Expert Specialists have met with unparalleled success in treating this disease by reason of their expert methods.

Chronic headache and backache are mainly due to nervous troubles and can be permanently removed if properly treated.

Every person who has any symptom of nervous trouble should consult these great doctors. It costs nothing, and it may save your life.

Consultation and Advice Free at Office or by Letter.

THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN EXPERT SPECIALISTS

WILL CURE YOU.

RADAM'S
REMEDY
INDORSED BY:

The Exposition of Hypothesis,
Paris, France.

The Constitutional Tribunal,
Paris, France.

The Supreme Court of N. Y.,
New York City.

Prince Victor Ferdinand of
Hohenlohe-Langenburg's Palace,
London, England.

Prince Charles of Monaco's Palace,
Paris, France.

Countess of Bouteville, Paris,
France.

Mme. Sophie de Rothschild,
Grand Opera, Paris, France.

And Thousands of Others.

And for the sake of gold would men seek a life like this when winter holds everything in its iron-bound chains and makes the world a quiet tomb? The pick and shovel must lie idle until the late spring comes to loosen the land's icy fetters. So stay at home, ye seekers after gold, till the iceless sun and the snow drifts disappear, and the frozen lap of mother earth loses something of its chill and frost. Life will be hard and winter is here to stay.

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BABY'S CLOTHES.

Long and Short Garments for Very Little People.

Christening Costumes—Charming Toilets in Blue and White Are Popular for Baptismal Robes.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.
THE shop windows displaying all the paraphernalia of a baby's layette have an irresistible attraction for many women, regardless of age and condition. The expense of these small atoms of humanity is something surprising, as nothing but the best is good enough for them, and the average mother will, if necessary, rigidly economize on her own wardrobe in order that the baby's prestige for daintiness and elegance in detail might be maintained. For infants' long dresses and slips, nainsook in all its various qualities is the material par excellence.

AT THE FOUNT.

A dainty christening robe is of very fine French nainsook, entirely hand made, and the utmost latitude in gor-

designs. Yokes, square rounds, pointed and surplices, and ranging from the simple little slip made with a plain hem, the tiniest of embroidered edge around neck and wrists, as the sole

SUNBONNETS.

For children living in sunny climates the sunbonnet is de rigueur the year round, and a baby face never looks prettier than when framed in a dainty sunbonnet of white, pink or lawn. They are made in various ways, and the common-sense style is especially popular in the South. A pretty one is of striped lawn, with corded brim and a normandine back, finished with a bow. This is the everyday bonnet. Another very simple one is white, with a large lace or satin back, finished with a bow of the material and two ruffles of embroidery. For the best bib and tucker, a very pretty one is of dimity, with embroidered side bands and crown. Frill and cape edged with embroidered insertion and Valenciennes lace. This is equally pretty in pink, blue or white dimity. For state occasions the poke bonnet is very suitable, and will gratify the mother's love of finery, as it will take a deal of trimming, and \$18 or \$20 is an unusual price for such baby frivolities. A very simple one of Marseilles, with puffed chiffon facing. Four ostrich tips, three standing further back, with bows, loops and ends of satin ribbon. Wide satin ribbon strings are tied in a large bow under the chin on the left side.

AUTUMN CLOAKS.

Infants' long cloaks are made of cashmere, bedford cord, chintz silk, fancy crepon and taffeta silks, with single, double or triple capes, embroidered or plain, on round, square or pointed collars. A pretty cape is made with a silk-lined hood. Short coats for little tots, and 2 years of age, are of fancy figured material, while Marseilles, serges, linen crash, figured Bedford cord, fancy crepons, etc. A very serviceable coat is made of navy-blue serge, with empire back. Lappets over shoulders, trimmed with embroidery. A full turn-over collar with fancy edges. Fully lined, fastened with three buttons at the top. Another is of striped flannel made with a fancy deep collar, cut in squares and trimmed with braid. Very full front and back. A figured Bedford cord is very stylish, made with square collar, edged with deep embroidered ruffle, collar and cuffs. Embroidered in the form of a row silk braid. A pretty little coat is of white Marseilles, with yoke front, double box-plaited back, loose from neck with ruffle over shoulder, trimmed with insertion and embroidery. Full sleeves with deep turn-over cuffs. Marseilles is of fancy crepon, pale blue, with silk-lined collar and ruffle, trimmed with three rows or narrow lace and baby ribbon, collar and cuffs trimmed to correspond.

Petticoats for babies range from the infants' barrow coats or pinning blankets in flannel. These are made plain with wide or narrow waist and shoulder straps to the little short, full skirt and straight, plain little body, which is worn by little girls until the age of 7 or 8, when the plain waist is abandoned.

NOVELTIES.

The new mahogany ribbon comes in all the colors of the rainbow. Scotch plaids and checks galore. They have all the sheen and brilliancy of silk or satin, and the very great merit of being absolutely non-crushable. They are excellent for trimming.

A brand-new Parisian novelty are the huge cravats of glace lace. The stock is very high and beautifully shaped, and is made of the glace silk in the finest accordion pleating. The large bow in front is also accordion pleated, and consists of two very full loops, with a large bow in front. A jester's cap, a jester's plumed pin or less gorgeous is the proper finish for this. The stock is made on a substantial foundation, and fastens in the back. These are made in the most adorable colors, ravishing shades of blue, green, violet and red, and are silk or satin, with white or black chiffon bodices.

New cloth gowns in royal, blue and violet have as many as six shades introduced into one costume. The skillful blending so that none is too conspicuous is possible only to an artist or

fill all the requirements of baby's needs.

NAINSOOK SLIP.

beauty is allowed in a frock intended for so important a function as baby's debut in society. The front is formed of alternate rows of tucks, lace and embroidered insertion, trimmed with dainty little bows of baby blue ribbon. The back of the skirt has five rows of tucks and embroidery. The little waist is made of a ruffle of real Valenciennes lace to form a yoke. Cute little square bows of satin ribbon outline the waist and long ends of the same hang on either side of the front. The bottom of the skirt has fine tucks and insertions a half yard deep and is finished with two ruffles of real lace all around. The sleeves are formed of one little puff with lace ruffles.

The long cloak, quite in keeping with this exponent of baby finery, is a sumptuous affair, of white moire with a silvery sheen and most elaborately embroidered. The long cape is also embroidered and finished with a deep ruffle of rich lace. For baby's best cap nothing is prettier than Valenciennes

trimming, of tucks, insertions and lace galore. To our minds, however, there is nothing so distinctly babyish as the simple white nainsook. A little round yoke with three groups of tiny round yokes by hem stitching. The sleeve is finished with a turn-over cuff, trimmed with the stitching. The nainsook sash attached to slip in the back is tied in a large bow on the left side, and the ends finished with the hem stitching.

SHORT CLOTHES.

Then when baby has attained the dignity of another birthday, and the worsted shoes and short-dress periods

begin, the first frock comes into play. The little toddler's legs must be as free as possible, for the first tottering footsteps. The skirts are short, coming just below the knee. One suited to the first infantile struggles in this direction is of nainsook, which seems to fill all the requirements of baby's needs.

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WHITE NAINSOOK HEMSTITCHED.

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MISS LIZZIE SHANNON.

JOHN GILLIS'S "OSTRICH."

THE BIRD A ROSE-COLORED NEWSPAPER, WHICH IS PROBABLY THE STRANGEST IN THE WORLD.

Its Reading Matter Induces Quiet, Happiness, Peacefulness and Sleep—All Unpleasant News is Suppressed or Excused by Ambiguous Language—Eagerly Perused by Ministers, Country Squires, Merry Maids and Sports.

[Contributed to The Times.]

In the heart of Cornwall, that "delectable duchy" of exceeding verdure, rosy-cheeked lasses and gay-colored garments, there is published and read a newspaper, perhaps the most peculiar in all the world. This is the Ostrich, and if the news of the day, its murders, crimes and sensations should shock you or offend your nervous system, the Ostrich is the very paper for you to read.

To begin with, this singular Cornish journal is printed on a delightful pale-rose colored paper. It has a great and ever-gaining circulation. Throughout Cornwall you see it everywhere. From Plymouth to Land's End genial old squires and parents, merry-faced maids, spectacled old ladies, young bloods, farmers, fishermen and laborers may be seen peacefully perusing these rose-hued pages. And every one can see that the faces of Ostrich readers possess a settled look of placidity, just as if nothing in the world could disturb them.

"Yes," said the proprietor of a Penzance hotel, "the Ostrich is a wonderful paper. It settles the nerves and brings back health and happiness. All people coming from the large towns, seeking rest, should read it. It is a boon for the nervous."

One opens the Ostrich, and the first thing noticeable is that certain words in the text are printed in large, heavy type: words like "happier," "good," "kind," "peace," "health," "peace," "beautiful," "amiable—all the pages are crowded with them, so that they give the impression of being a kind of optimism chart, pointing out all that is good and beautiful on the earth. Short-sighted people, holding it at a yard's distance, will only be able to see these

one would expect." Or, "The potato field is again making himself a nuisance on our coast (not in Normandy, for there they have no potato harvest at all this year! S. H. D.)"

The second column is called "The Demented," for it is here that all important political news is commented upon and corrected for the motto of the paper is "Even of Truth, One-Half is Falsehood," and most of the corrections of the Ostrich are sound.

Besides, if he makes a mistake, it does not matter, his aim is reached, the "event" for which he has the heading "Demented" is doubted and has lost its exciting quality.

NEWSPAPER FOR WHICH YOU REQUIRE A KEY.

Still more important is the third column, "How Does This Concern Me?" In it we find the greatest wisdom of the Ostrich. It contains all the news from foreign countries and the reader generally sympathizes with concern with the publisher, for what is it to him whether President Morales or Immorales reigns on the La Plata River, or whether Stanhope has been beaten by unjust judges or just assassins or wise versa? That should all be of no consequence to him if he cares for his nerves.

The other columns are called "Nothing is Eaten as Hot as—," "And if So?" and "We Do Not Believe in It."

This last one is very important, as it contains all terrible accidents, shipwrecks, earthquakes, famine and so forth. The Ostrich does not believe in such things.

The headings of the items are also very amusing. For instance, a double murder, the result of delirium tremens, bears the harmless title, "More Milk." The idea that more milk than brandy should be drunk is to be conveyed in it. The report that a member of parliament fell from a horse and broke his

paper on sky-blue paper, but the printer, Arthur Fairly, advised him not to, as blue did not attract enough attention in a green country. The test, however, was offered to passers-by light blue and light red copies at the same time. Nearly every one seized those with the rosy shimmer. On the idea of printing the words in heavy black type, rests the success of the paper. It made it a favorite all along the coast, and the children, led by the conspicuous words for themselves, and the mothers rejoiced that their little ones learned first of all to read of happiness, of joy and beauty, of which the authors of the spelling books never seem to think. In the beginning Mr. Gillis also had the mannerism of crowding the text with interrogation marks. He put an interrogation point after each word, the meaning of which he wished to modify. When he received letters saying that this made the reader nervous, as an interrogation point aroused feeling in the reader that he was interested and must answer, he gave up the idea. Another idea also proved a mistake. He had thought of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" and his liking to have fat persons about him, so made a trial of introducing in every number a portrait of one or another of celebrities, as they would look if stout.

READING WHICH INDUCES SLEEP

Gladstone was represented as stout as John Bright, but this the Englishman took exception to, and when he published a stout Ellen Terry some of his subscribers threatened to discontinue. Since then the Ostrich has appeared with the portrait. However, another innovation has lately proved successful. Novels to induce sleep, not tiresome, poor novels, but novels written with great art, with that purpose in view. We find a novelist for this. Mr. Austen's journal of the Belfast One of his books was called "Indulging Unconsciousness." At the outset of this title, with its two four-syllabled words, tires the reader.

The author's eccentricity is to write his novels with the exception of "of," "the," and such necessary monosyllables entirely in four-syllabled words. The monosyllables never march these long words, the English used to simpler and more ordinary diction, is lead on the brain. The reader, whether he wants to or not, must fall asleep, no matter how exciting the context may be. Strange to say, Mr. Gillis has taken out no patent on his peculiar invention.

MARGARET WETHERINGTON.

Lay Sermons.

THIS is a beautiful world in which we live, full of loveliness, grandeur and light, and it evidences to my mind our Father's care for us. If He had not loved us He might have fitted up a world for our abode with nothing but the bare necessities for our existence brightened by not a single flower, gilded by no golden sunrises or sunsets, and with no storm cloud ever brightened by a single rainbow. But He has not done this. The rose bush swaying in the morning breeze lifts its face, sparkling with dew, full of fragrance and rich in the beauty of color, to greet the sunshine. Flowers as thick as stars glow within our gardens and upon our hillsides. Crystal waterfalls leap from the rocks and crystal streams thread their way over shining sands and between green banks raising their liquid melody toadden our ears while they keep time with the whirling, breezy processes of songs of bee and bird. He has lifted hills, shaped in form and glorious in their emerald dress, spread out vast forests as His templed home; reared the domes of lofty mountain crests; spread above them the immeasurable sky with its sun and stars, and below it the sparkling and ever-heaving ocean waters, until beauty crowns all things, and all things proclaim we care, and our Father has for the children of His hand.

With all this glorious beauty of nature about us, why is it that we are tempted so often to look upon the dark side of life? We have but one Father, so far off? Doubtless, this is not a comfortable place to live in. It is kept by that old harsh-hearted giant, Despair, and unless we hasten to get out of his clutches, as Christian and Hopeful did, we shall find that his prison walls of doubt will close round us and we shall be unable to get out, so that there shall be no escape for us.

God cannot take pleasure in those of His children who are forever fearful that some ill is going to befall them, and who go about sighing because they think life is so hard and that God, so to speak, only keeps a hand on us. We are to be comforted of having them forever in His tender care.

God has made us so that we make of life almost what we will. But who of us ever uses to the full extent His powers and capabilities, or makes the most possible of his opportunities? We go about so far, and then we get discouraged and wonder life is after all not worth living.

Let us, then, take the living, instead of taking hold of God's outstretched hand and going right forward to do our best. We look at the darkness while the light shines overhead, and take note of the silence instead of listening to God's voice which says, "My grace shall be with you, my son."

Get then, we are "heirs with God, a heavenly inheritance that is incorruptible and undefiled and that fades not away." The poverty of earth is only for a little time. The discouragements of life are only given to us that we may battle with them and gain strength.

The sorrows of time are ours that we may look away to Him who stands ready to comfort and bless us.

What the Christian needs to gladen his life here is an abiding sense of God's presence and an unquestioning faith in His infinite, faithful providence and love.

It is comforting to us to know that God knows just what we are and just what we need to make our life have just what He designed it to be.

And do we often consider the fact that though God is infinite He wants our love and our service? They both delight Him and He demands that we do likewise.

He suggests them to Him. He is not a God sitting alone in the far heaven to isolate His grandeur, but the infinite, tender heart-throbs of His love and pity for us permeate the atmosphere as do the sunbeams. He is our God, blessed forever and waiting to bring us to the tides of every sinless saved.

Angel eyes are forever upon us; angel wings speed earthward to bear gladness to us, for are the angels not all "ministering spirits to those who are heirs of salvation?" Never alone or uncared for are God's children.

He has given us the "light of a beacon." His subscribers have built him a beautiful little cottage on Tilton's Head, all overgrown with red fuchsias and with window panes shining like the light of a beacon. It is called the "Ostrich cottage."

Among the subscribers are Gladstone, the Princess of Teck and Sir Arthur Sullivan.

With one assistant Mr. Gillis makes up the whole paper. He is a familiar figure to us all here in Cornwall, and has his lodgings and board everywhere free. He is over 60, his fat, scrupulously shaven, his hair in short gray curls, he has peering light gray eyes, and a merry smile around the corners of his mouth.

PAPER IS ROSE-COLORED—IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN BLUE.

Originally he intended printing the

leg begins with the words, "At lawn Tennis" as follows: "At lawn tennis it could not be helped that Sir Robert Hargrave, member of parliament for Dunbar, etc."

A VOCABULARY OF ITS OWN.

For this purpose the paper has coined its own peculiar vocabulary. An inundation is called "Surplus,"

"Frugality," at a collection in Asia twenty Americans were "cancelled."

Instead of crisis, "Ebb Tide." The stocks do not rise and fall, but always "rise" from 50 to 50—apparently in a downward curve. A storm in America is not derailed, but glided from the track. In Surinam a yellow fever breaks out, and one a "yellowish" one; and for suicide the readers of the Ostrich are accustomed to the evasive expression, "self-turning." A mason falls from a scaffold, and the report is something like this: "He fell, lost his foothold on the fourth floor, and since then has not remained conscious, so far as he died instantaneously. A prison burns down, and of 400 prisoners, 277 perish. These, however, are not mentioned; instead, "not less than 123 were saved." Very sad news is printed in miniature type to avoid exciting readers, and instead of reporting the catastrophe in full, the paragraph ends regularly with, "continuation on page 13." As there is no thirteenth page, no one can read it. The unlucky number 13, symbolizes the sad event. However severely a person may be injured, the paragraph telling of it is sure to close with a "hope for recovery."

AN ECCENTRIC EDITOR.

The man who has invented this peculiar newspaper is John Gillis. For several years he was school teacher, then a journalist. He studied the population of London and Bristol and gradually formed his opinion of what would be appropriate for their health, doing it from purely humanitarian principles, for he is now crazy enough to contribute his paper to the Ostrich. The hotel-keepers and other interesting readers pay him whatever they like for it. His subscribers have built him a beautiful little cottage on Tilton's Head, all overgrown with red fuchsias and with window panes shining like the light of a beacon. It is called the "Ostrich cottage."

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MARGARET WETHERINGTON.

THE GATEWAY OF THE HOME...

"A bright man once said 'the hall is the gateway of the home,' as the gateway or entrance it gives that first impression good or bad to the coming guest. It is the last thought of your home the parting guest takes with him. The importance of tasteful furnishings cannot be overestimated.

"It is the key to the furnishing of the entire home—Polished Antique Oak is the standard wood for most hall furniture, although there are new prices shown this year in both Mahogany and the beautiful English Oak—Hanging hall mirrors, a whole wallside of the store is full of quaint and pretty shapes and all new but three—Hall chairs and settees with polished wood or leather seats. Hall racks in abundant variety and hall tables almost without end. And then come the Drapery Stuffs for Hangings, Portieres and Hall Seats, and the Royal Wilton and Imperial Axminster Carpets in the latest and most charming designs for large and small halls. The prices range from inexpensive to high enough to buy the best. Would you make a mistake to buy hall furniture before you see ours—that is the question.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.,

225-227-229
South Broadway.



.. The ..

RIVAL

Millinery,

309 SOUTH BROADWAY

OPP. BRADBURY BLOCK.

xx

Our Opening was a great success because every piece is a work of art and store always crowded.

xx

Fine Imported Pattern Hats and Bonnets. The largest store in this city. The latest, the best at lower figures than any cut-rate store here. We always sell at the lowest price. All new goods.

A. J. RIETHMULLER,
PROPRIETOR.

The Change from Summer to Fall.

The Peanut is the Fruit.

[Farm News:] The peanut is coming into greater prominence every year as a factor in the world's supply of things needed, and there is hardly any limit to the applications of the peanut to which it may be put. At the same time, the territory in which it may be grown is rapidly extending and it is not too much to hope that it soon may become a really important crop in this country. Peanut oil is now highly-valued in Europe and America, and is extremely nutritious, is used extensively in Europe, especially in hospitals. An oil factory, with a capacity sufficient to use five tons of peanuts daily, has been established at Norfolk, Va. In a prospectus issued by the company it is calculated that the revenue from five tons of peanuts will be \$1,200, 3680 gallons of flour and meal at 2 cents, and \$300 pounds of stock feed at 60 cents per 100 pounds, making the total gross receipts \$415.90 per day, which is estimated, would give a yearly profit on a five-ton factory of \$19,725.

THE right thing at the right time is what we all want. You had a summer suit this last season. You need a fall and winter suit just as much as this season. Come and see the exclusive patterns we are displaying: style, fit and workmanship first rate. Good business suits from \$25 up.

O. C. SENS, Men's Tailor,
205 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Small Profit Clothes.

We have been making good clothes so long (15 years) we couldn't make any other kind if we tried.

A year ago we wouldn't have put shears into cloth for less than \$40 a suit—now we say \$25, \$30 and up.

Why lower now?

We're making for hundreds of men instead of for dozens. The small-profit plan makes the most money. Took us a long time to find it out, but we know it now.

Polaski Bros
TAILORING
224 WEST THIRD STREET
BRADBURY BUILDING.



STRICTLY RELIABLE

Nobby Sombreros,

Walking Hats

and Sailors.

H. HOFFMAN'S

Spring Street CUT-RATE Millinery

165 NORTH SPRING ST.

Dr. Talcott & Co.

The Only Specialists in Southern California Treating

EVERY FORM OF WEAKNESS and
DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

We guarantee to cure enlarged, swollen and twisted veins, found usually on the left side, fistula and diseases of the rectum, anil stricture, in one week. Any form of weakness cured in six weeks. Discharge, blood stains and results of badly treated diseases a specialty.

Talks About Temblors.

[Contributed to The Times.]

THE news columns of last Monday's Times contained an Associated Press dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, stating that: "The cantons of Glarus and Grisons were visited today by severe earthquake shocks, accompanied by heavy rumbling. The disturbance was so distinct that it was everywhere noticeable, and in many places great blocks of rocks fell from the mountains."

At just what particular minute and hour the disturbance occurred is not

known. In the mines of the Comstock lode the rate of increase of temperature has been estimated to be 1 deg. of Fahr. for every forty-five feet of descent until a depth of 1,000 feet is reached, and below that, as much as 1 deg. for every twenty-five feet of additional depth. Assuming that this regular increase of temperature continues, a simple calculation proves that at a depth of, say 7000 or 8000 feet, a temperature of 21 deg. will be found, one sufficient to melt water at the earth's surface, and at a depth of twenty miles the temper-

ature would be high enough to melt cast iron. In other parts of the world the increase of temperature with depth is known to attain, though with less rapidity, than that which occurs on the western coast of America. So well established is this fact, that it has been seriously proposed by European scientists to make very deep borings in order that supplies of warm water may be obtained for heating purposes. Argus and Woford, two eminent scientists, supported this motion for the purpose of warming the Jardin

to apprehend the visitation of a destructive earthquake in California any more than to look for its appearance on the Island of Manhattan. Indeed, if geological researches warrant conclusions, there is more likelihood of New York being badly shaken than is Los Angeles. It depends upon whose theory you accept.

The cause or causes of earthquakes remains a mystery. The past training of our scientific minds has been such as to lead us to look to the earth itself for the cause of every terrestrial phenomenon. Recently some modification of this narrow view has obtained, and today the student is not laughed at if he looks elsewhere for the producing cause. It is fast becoming a belief that celestial influences have much to do with earthquakes. The phenomenon is more frequent at new moon than at the time of quarter moon; more frequent when the moon is nearest to the earth than when she is farthest off; more frequent when the moon is on the meridian; than when she is at the horizon; more frequent at the equinoxes, and especially at the autumnal equinox, about this time of the year. The idea that earthquakes had a periodicity depending upon the position of the heavenly bodies, dates back as far as the records of Babylon extend. An old book called "Jashin Betsu" asserts the same. Prof. Alexis Perrey of Dijon, recognizing the most successful worker and the best authority on seismic phenomena, has devoted many years to the systematic examination and tabulation of earthquake data. His tables of earthquakes to 1842 show two groups of maxima, each with a period of about twelve years, one commencing in 1756, the other in 1756. Also two others with twenty-eight-year periods, commencing respectively in 1756 and 1773. A very curious fact is here disclosed. These periods and dates coincide with the time when the giant planets, Jupiter and Saturn, reached the mean longitudes of 130 deg. and 265 deg.

The accompanying negatives of the tracings of the seismograph at the Soldiers' Home show these irregular movements plainly. The seismograph is a very simple affair. It consists of a heavy metal ball suspended by a string, and from the under side of the ball projects a needle point. A small plate of glass is smoked over a lamp and then the glass is placed, smoked side uppermost, directly under the ball. The metal ball is made adjustable, so that it can be raised and lowered, and when the glass is in position, the ball is carefully lowered until the point of the needle just touches the glass. The whole affair is mounted upon a solid brick foundation, perfectly rigid. Now if the earth be moved by a "temblor," it will move the ball, and the swing of the metal ball and its trace on the smoked glass a faithful representation of the earth movement.

Volcanoes have always been regarded by the unlearned with awe. There are 200 great volcanoes on the globe; including extinct ones, ancient and modern, there are over one thousand. There are two classes of these—smaller ones and millions of geysers, mud volcans, etc. Yet the volcano is simply the chimney, vomiting its fire and smoke. The earthquake is the explosion of the boiler. It is interesting to look over the records of earthquakes and learn what regions are most liable to be affected, and whether there is any probability of a recurrence of the phenomena. During the eleven years ended in 1893 there were 200 earthquakes recorded in the United States. Of these, 187 took place on the Atlantic Slope and the Pacific Slope. In 1893, 199 earthquakes occurred on the Pacific Slope, and 200 on the Atlantic. During the 200 years ended in 1879, out of 272 earthquakes recorded as occurring in the United States, but two happened on the Pacific side. There is no rea-

son to be afraid of an earthquake in the United States. The conclusion that the particular position of the heavenly bodies may operate to create terrestrial disturbances is, therefore, no forced one; and while the world's geologists may cling to the doctrine that "earthquakes are due solely to the shrinking of the earth's crust," it is certainly most remarkable that this shrinking should persistently manifest itself at regular periods corresponding with the position and movements of the heavenly bodies.

There is a slight shadow in any portion of the globe—not of a degree—of approaching severity, but of a faint character. It is a simple matter to prove this by the use of the instrument I have described.

R. S. S. D.S.

A Brilliant Idea.

A Minneapolis man once invited a friend to dinner with him and neglected to telephone his wife to that effect. To make matters worse, both host and visitor stopped in at the club on the way home, and consequently were late for dinner—very late. The dilatory husband undertook to explain his tardiness while dinner was being served.

and put up a rather over-plausible defense in the line of business complications coming up at the very last moment before he should have left the office. The wife heard him with eminent politeness, and then calmly said: "Perhaps, but you really can't look me in the eye and tell that story." "No—no," stammered the culprit; and then, as a brilliant idea struck him, "But I'll tell you what I will do; if John will kindly look you in the eye, while I repeat what I said, probably we can make it go."

SOME ENGLISH WAYS.

The Sort of Americans Who "Take" in Swell Circles.

[New York Tribune:] It is a continual source of annoyance to Americans who arrogate to themselves especial culture and refinement that they seem to have no desire to ignore their classification of their own country people, and that the former should so readily admit to their best society those who are distinctly out of it here, while they totally overlook others who consider that their position at home entitles them to some degree of consideration.

"We are all Yahoos to them," said a New York social leader, rather bitterly. "And it is only the very rich Yahoos or the amusing Yahoos that they care for."

"What shall I do, Harry?" exclaimed the pretty American bride of Sir Henry X., "I have just received a note from the wife of a man's western partner, Mr. X., saying that she and her daughter are in London for the season, and, of course, she will expect me to be their sponsor. It is too dreadful. The mother is an essentially vulgar little woman, and the daughter, although I must admit she is very good-looking, is one of the most extreme types of Daisy Millerism that I have ever seen. I only met her once, but I will never forget her!"

"Why, my dear, you must have a treasure," exclaimed the husband. "I really congratulate you. To launch a girl like that is equal to securing the services of a Diva. Let us have her at dinner tonight. Lady Betty Noorclair has given out, you say, and she can fill her place. I prophesy you will find her distinctly a winning card if she is as bad as you say, and handsome besides."

So the note was sent, and Miss Amelia X. signified her acceptance. The hour arrived, the guests were assembled, but no Miss Amelia. After a wait of a quarter of an hour dinner was announced, and the guests took their seats, a vacant chair at the head of the table indicating the place which had been reserved for the absent. At the second course a little commotion in the ante-room was heard, the curtain was lifted by a footman, and without the least embarrassment the girl sailed in. "I am so sorry to be late to supper," she said placidly to Lady B., who rose to receive her. "Oh, is that my seat?" expostulated the hostess, pointing this to the men about her who had sprang to their feet. "I am all right," and she calmly walked down to the end of the table, settled herself comfortably, and was soon engaged in an animated conversation with the young man who was to have taken her place. For five minutes the object of everyone's attention and curiosity, Sir Henry glanced across to his wife and softly clapped his hands. "Bravo!" he exclaimed. "It couldn't be better. My dear, I congratulate you; you have a rare gift."

After dinner, when the women were in the drawing-room, the girl, nothing abashed, came up to her hostess. "Who is that little chap I sat next to?" she asked, in her high-pitched, strong young voice, while the Englishwomen all looked up amazed. "That was Lord Algy Beauchamps," answered her hostess. "How could you be so foolish as to let him sit next to you?"

The Pennsylvania company over its lines from Chicago to New York earns the next largest sum, which foots \$2,756,181. Of this sum \$1,541,269 is earned between Chicago and Pittsburgh, and

countrywoman, who failed miserably to enjoy the humor of the situation, despite her husband's prognostications. "I don't," explained the other. "How nice! See here," and she showed a rough gold ring, in which several jewels were imbedded, which was displayed conspicuously on her ungloved hand, "we exchanged rings. And he is going to take me out on his coach tomorrow. He said he won't ask you to marriage."

Lady B. gasped. "Truly, Harry was wiser in his generation than I," she murmured to herself. And, as subsequent events proved, she was right.

Miss X.—became the reigning beauty par excellence. Men crowded around her wherever she went. Women fully concurred in the judgment and asked to have their houses. H. R. H. paid her special attention, and, in short, she was the rage, while Lady B.—as her special friend, came in for a large share of the fun—all going to prove that it is not in her own country alone that the American belle has honor.

UNCLE SAM'S MAIIS.

He Pays the Railroad \$3000 a Mile for Carrying Them.

[Chicago Tribune:] Two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

This is what Uncle Sam pays his heaviest mailcarrier, and it is the largest sum paid any similar concern in the United States, or, for that matter, in the world. This big carrier does business every night of the week in Chicago. Last Saturday night 196 sacks of mail were unloaded from the midnight fast mail on the Lake Shore, loaded in wagons, and carted to the Union Station, where it was placed in the storage cars of the Burlington, to be hurried across the country to San Francisco, there again to be placed on boardship, it having been received from the big Atlantic mail steamers at New York.

These mails are due in Chicago four or five times a month. They run all the way from 200 to 500 sacks. Chicago postoffice officials are always notified by wire when a mail is on the way, and in turn wire the railway mail officials at Council Bluffs to look out for it. To everybody in the service it is known as "black strap." It is shipped across the country in both directions, the west-bound mails being carried by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis Railway, the east-bound by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. The Lake Shore people do not earn the big money, but they do well. They run along. It is earned in connection with the New York Central and Hudson River road, but it is all the property of the big Vanderbilt system, and the big mail train which was the first solid fast mail to be put on rails in this country runs from the Grand Central station in New York to the Rock Island station in Van Buren street, Chicago. The sum paid this line for mails carried on all trains of the entire system for one year is \$2,865,878. This includes the carriage of closed mails on all trains other than regular mail trains. Included in this sum is the pay allowed by the Postmaster general for extra labor.

Of this sum the Lake Shore line earns to Buffalo \$1,320,241 and the New York Central for its share in hauling from Buffalo to New York over its branch lines gets \$1,543,637. The rate per year paid the Lake Shore for each mile of main line between Chicago and Buffalo is \$1,61. 60, and the New York Central rate for each mile per year between Buffalo and New York is \$2,588.69.

The Pennsylvania company over its lines from Chicago to New York earns the next largest sum, which foots \$2,756,181. Of this sum \$1,541,269 is earned between Chicago and Pittsburgh, and

\$1,414,912 between Pittsburgh and New York. These figures, of course, represent the total amount for carrying mail, and the train which is carried is carried, either in railway postoffices or in closed pouches in express cars. The Pennsylvania road earns its greatest mile per year rate between New York and Philadelphia, which is greater than any rate earned on the Vanderbilt system. The exact figures are \$3,151.63 per mile for each year. This is the largest mile a year rate paid by the government.

All railroads are paid according to the tonnage carried. Mails are weighed for a period of thirty days in the spring of the year and on this weight the compensation is adjusted according to rates allowed by law. A reweighing is made every four years.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.

When Jones goes out
To be a man,
That he is off the ledge, oh,
He walks with jerks,
And slyly smirks,
And thinks he is awfully smart, oh.

Now very soon,
He is in a room,
That holds many a noisy young fellow;
He 's asked to sing,
And his voice does ring
In tones that are rich and most mellow.

REFRAIN.
"Rat-a-tat, rat-a-tat, tan,
Be gay while yet you can.
Little will soon go,
This you all know,
Oh, come, don't be slow,
Let me hear that brother glow.
Which comes from the flow
Of the ruby-red wine in the can,
Be within you and make you a man."

In early morn,
Young Jones is borne
To his home in a rattling hack, oh;
He is put to bed,
By the wife he did wed,
And left snoring upon his broad back, oh.

At night he awakes,
And his head? How it aches!
And he dreads to look at his wife, so;
In his dreadful pain
He groans a refrain,
(The child of his bitterest strife, oh.)

REFRAIN.
"Foot-or—foot-of-a-man,
Repent while yet you can.
Why did you go?
Quoth the rook, did know,
(Though your brain is so slow.)
That brother glow.
Which comes from the flow
Of the ruby-red wine in the can,
Is the ruin and death of a man."

E. A. JAMISON.

A MOAN FROM AVALON.

The summer season now is past,
But still I linger on,
And sigh for hours too sweet to last,
The while I nod and yawn.

Those happy hours—will he forget
The time he spent with me?
A summer sweetest, yet may make
A friend in winter. See?

This place is dull, the water cold,
The season's beauties are dead.
The love that made this place a heaven
Within my heart is dead.

September makes the blind god fair,
Who blithely came in May.
He tarries not for any plea,
But gallily flies away.

I hate to leave this lovely spot,
This thought I fain would shirk;
Pack up your duds, prepare to move,
You must go back to work.

MADGE.

Avalon, Sept. 25, 1897.

North.

North.

Earthquake at
Setsujah, Japan.
in 1897.

Seismograph record.
Soldier's Home, Cal.
July 12, 97. 12.05 AM.

Stated. At 4:27 p.m. of the 19th (Sunday) a light shock was felt in Los Angeles county. The seismograph in the laboratory of the hospital of the Soldiers' Home recorded the movement. Was the gentle tremor that was felt here a reflex of the violent one experienced in Switzerland?

Of all the phenomena occurring in the material realm, science is more puzzled to account for the occurrence of earthquakes than for the happen-

North.

North.

Seismograph record Seismograph record
Soldier's Home, Cal. Soldier's Home, Cal.
Sept 19, 97. 4.25 p.m. Aug. 23, 97. 3.40 p.m.

ing of almost all else. A great many theories have been put forward concerning the internal condition of the earth, each with its particular merits and all have their failures. By some it is held that the earth is a liquid ball, having a thin, solid, or shell, and the liquid interior intensely hot. Temperature increases as you penetrate into the interior of the earth.

Other investigators claim that the center of the earth is a solid nucleus, and there are over one thousand smaller ones and millions of geysers, mud volcans, etc. Yet the volcano is simply the chimney, vomiting its fire and smoke. The earthquake is the explosion of the boiler. It is interesting to look over the records of earthquakes and learn what regions are most liable to be affected, and whether there is any probability of a recurrence of the phenomena.

During the eleven years ended in 1893 there were 200 earthquakes recorded in the United States. Of these, 187 took place on the Atlantic Slope and the Pacific Slope. In 1893, 199 earthquakes occurred on the Pacific Slope, and 200 on the Atlantic. During the 200 years ended in 1879, out of 272 earthquakes recorded as occurring in the United States, but two happened on the Pacific side. There is no rea-

A Stylish Figure.

A man is known as well by his form of dress as by his facial expression and when men grow careless in their apparel and fall behind the times into the old clothes period, it is a certain mark that they have reached the limit of their scope in life, and as far as appearances go, the limit of their acquaintance is reached, as men are quick to avoid meeting men who do not look neat and prosperous.

A Social Crime.

It is a crime to hide a good figure in a job lot suit of clothes at any price, that is coarse, ill-fitting and as uncomfortable as it looks. It is a give-away and a blemish on society.

It is.

To change your custom and improve your condition in life for better times and the opportunity of your life.

Aim High.

It costs no more to patronize a first class custom tailor than it does to fall in anywhere and bob up a well-dressed scarecrow.

Shake.

Hands with "Jonas" the fashionable merchant tailor, at 125 South Spring street, and leave your measure for an up-to-date, stylish suit of perfect-fitting garment.

Pall.

Suitings.

Are quoted from \$15 upwards, and all orders placed with "Jonas" are priced 5¢ less than elsewhere, as all small competitors are compelled to advance their prices to meet the cost of duty on their importations, if any. Prices remain the same.

A. J. Jonas,
125 South Spring Street.



A. J. Jonas,
The Fashionable Merchant Tailor,
125 South Spring Street.



To the Public:

The attention of the stylish and prudent dresser is called to the most extensive line of new importations in fashionable Suitings and Trouserings ever imported from New York and London to Los Angeles, now on display at my up-to-date Tailoring Establishment, the largest in the city.

These importations were procured direct from the standard mills of the world at the trade discount for cash and in advance of the new Tariff effect which enables "Jonas" to maintain the lowest prices current in the city.

The grades of these goods are superior to those secured by small dealers through jobbers, and their splendid finish and

Good Short Stories.

Preaching and Practice.

ATELY several ministers in comparing notes of their work were telling of their ill success in preaching personal sermons—those which are supposed to be general, but really are directed against the known weakness of members of their own congregation. One of the clergymen, in illustration of his position, told of an English rector who thought his parishioners were getting so wicked that he must tell them what would become of them if they did not mend their ways. He preached a sermon on the eternal judgment, the wicked and afterward sought to "improve" the lesson by personal admonition. Meeting one day an old woman who was noted for her gossiping disposition, he said to her:

"I hope my sermon has borne fruit in your mind. You heard what I said about that place where there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth."

"Well, as to that," answered the dame, "I've 'anything to say, it is this—let them gnash their teeth as 'as-um-lain-tain'."

The Other Fellow Was Worse.

RECENTLY a gentleman put up from Saturday to Monday at the principal hotel of a fashionable seaside resort on the Clyde, in Scotland. Some previous business engagements rendered it imperative that he should take the 6 o'clock train south on Monday morning, and to make sure of it he spent a good part of Sunday impressing this necessity on the "boots," leaving him with a hearty injunction on Sunday night to catch him in good time.

In the morning the tourist wakened himself and discovered the time to be 7:30. He asteinated to some slight delay and rushed downstairs to vent his wrath upon the servant. The "boots" (a raw collie) listened unperturbed to the torrent of abuse, and then answered with mirthful indifference:

"Good breed, sir, you're none so bad at all. The shentlemen in the next room was to catch that 5 o'clock boat, and he's not wakened yet."

Very Much Twisted.

JUST before a recent dinner given in honor of a colonial magnate, "says" Answers a young swell, whose chief claim to distinction seemed to be the height of his collar and an eyeglass, addressing a stranger, said:

"Beastly nuisance, isn't it? Spoke to that fellow, and he took him for a gentleman—and found he had a ribbon on his coat, some blooming head walter, I suppose."

"Oh, no," replied the other: "that's Blank, the name of my best friend."

"Dash it all, now; is it?" said the astounded swell. "Look here, old fellow: as you know everybody, would you mind sitting next me at dinner and telling me who every one is?"

"Should like to very much," replied the other man; "but you see, I cannot. I'm the blooming head walter!"

Thiers and the Peaches.

B ARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN, in an article on "Royalists and Republicans," relates the following anecdote: M. Thiers had never lived at the Elysée, the seat of government during his Presidency, having been at Versailles. But his reception had remained legendary. He retained the official residence of the Jules Simon, with that delicate gallantry, gentle, and intangible, which gave character to his most insignificant anecdotes, was telling me the other day. "M. Thiers at a late breakfast, had drawn toward him the fruit dish, which ornamented the middle of the table, and in which were some choice peaches, and had prepared to never one of them. 'I will give you a peach,' said he, 'if you half of my peach.' Mme. Thiers had been looking at the peach with an indignant air. 'I thought,' said M. Thiers, 'that she was fond of her husband's fruit, which having known enough to wait for the servants to pass the fruit. But that was not the trouble. Not able to contain herself longer, she exclaimed, 'I will give you peaches for dinner!' And docilely the President restored the peach to the fruit dish."

He Was Baptized.

T HE widow of the late Senator J. E. George of Mississippi is a charming and deeply religious woman. Being much exercised some years ago on account of the materialistic tendencies of her husband, she put a neighboring Baptist minister on trial for her sins. The trial was a great success. At the end of his trial, he got down from the pulpit and said to the Senator: "I tried to help him around the kentry but I was a custodial rabbi and you was a pick o' nigger dogs. Baptize me right here, I was a better time but the general statement would not be denied. The two men waded into the icy water up to their armpits and the ceremony was performed on the beach. The baptism was performed in the language of the people, and looked down to the shivering evangelist. "Now," said he, "you go home and stay home, I'm through with this foolishness."

Found Out Too Late.

J. GLASS liked nothing better than telling a good story, and one that he told the other day will bear repeating. Matt Clark, who used to be in the office of the Land Commissioner over in the Capitol building, and has for years been identified with the lumber business, lives out on Summit avenue in St. Paul. He has a son, 5 or 6 years old, who, despite his youth, displays a marked aptitude, according to his father, for which he took his name. For the fourth he persuaded his mother to allow him to run a lemonade stand on the street in front of the house. A lady who was passing by, saw the boy's lemonade and asked for a glass of lemonade. He told her that the lemonade in one pail was 5 cents a glass, and that in the other pail 2 cents a glass. "Why do you charge only 2 cents for this lemonade, while you charge 5 cents for the other?" asked the lady. "Isn't it just as good?"

"Yes, it's just as good in either pail," replied the boy.

"All right," said the lady: "give me some of the 2-cent lemonade. This is the best."

After she had drunk the glassful and said for it she said:

"Now, Jeannie, I want you to tell me why you charge only 2 cents for the lemonade, when it is just as good as the other."

"Well, you see, it is just this way," replied Jeannie. "This here lemonade is the same as that in the other pail and only costs 2 cents, but Bobby Jones's little, tall pup fell in that pail and so I am selling it 2 cents cheaper."—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

Sherman's Frankness.

I F OLD age has deprived John Sherman of prudence in speech, then it has but restored to him the frankness which is characteristic of the family, and that made the general, his brother, the delight of everybody who was familiar with him. I saw the blunt warrior do a thing once in the way of plain speaking that would have brought hawks and a host of quarts to any court, if it was in 1850, when General Sherman and Garfield were running for the Presidency. Rutherford B. Hayes, to help his health and the Republican cause made an end of the West. Gen. Sherman was one of the party in Virginia City, Nev., the miners gathered before the International Hotel and had the observation out to the miners to address them. Brother Hayes favored the audience with one of his best Sunday-school addresses, and then the crowd roared for something more. General Sherman stepped to the rail, and casting his eye over the two or three thousand stalwart Nevadans, asked in his sharp, conversational way:

"Well, what do you want me to talk about?"

"The Chinese! The Chinese!" shouted the miners. The coolies were the great issue on the Coast in that Mortal combat campaign. Sherman was a man of great energy and spirit, gaunt down for a silent half minute on the crowd. Then he broke out, much in the style of sounding a bugle:

"The Chinese! Oh, confound the Chinese!"

son who ever lived in California or elsewhere. She has, if one-half is true that is told of her, an indefinable and irresistible power over people of high and low degree, and commands them to her bidding as no other has done. She has exercised a strange and potent influence over the public, and is said to be in her power to make and unmake men in public life. She is apparently possessed of a hypnotic power, whereby she dominates over the wills of people who are supposed to have sufficient firmness of character to stand their masters. The life and doings of this strange old woman opens a field to the dramatists and romancers broader, more wonderful and strange than any with which human beings have had relation in this State. If the true story of this can be told, "Maggie Please" could be written, though couched in the simplest and most severe terms and free from anything ornate, it would still be a marvelous tale. But her story never will be told. There are too many powerful influences to be affected by the fall of such a person. This old negro will go to her grave with more domestic secrets locked in her breast than any other human being who has moved in the activities of life in romantic California. But enough is known of this strange creature, who turns men and women at will to lay the foundation for dramas and tales before which the most vivid fancy of the romancer would pale.

A miner laughed. It was as a spark to the fire. In it was a great deal of mirth came up from the packer's seat. Then a man in his shirt sleeves sang out:

"Three cheers for old Tecumseh!"

"But that Sherman speech cost the Republican party a lot of votes on the Pacific Coast in 1880.—New York Journal."

LOOKING FOR REASSURANCE.

A Woman's Visit to the House of Representatives.

[Washington Star:] "Is the House of

Representatives open?" asked the woman who had left a boy with her market basket at the foot of the Capitol steps.

"I guess you can get in and look at the place," answered a man in a uniform. "But there isn't anything going on."

"I know all about that," she rejoined. "I have been here a great many times before."

"Then I shouldn't think you'd care to come sight-seeing at a time when there is, comparatively, so little of interest."

"Oh, I didn't come for the purpose of sitting in enraptured contemplation of the greatness of the men assembled there. I have more sense than that."

"Simply because you can't sit up and speak in public. I do not wish to hold the palm of superiority. It's all a matter of chance. Some men have a natural gift for getting up and talking to a crowd, and when you come to meet them in private conversation they don't say a thing but what is interesting to you. I am a stranger, and when they are dumb duck when they stand up before an audience who can, under stress of emotion, develop a flow of eloquence that will give the house dog a fit of dizziness and cause the poll parrot to weep for professional jealousy."

"Of course, I am the man in the middle. You know what you mean when I offered my suggestion merely because everybody seems anxious to get a look at the Senators and Representatives, and wants to know just when they are visible."

"No. All I want is to go inside the House of Representatives for a few minutes, and then get out again to see how my husband is getting along with the work of putting down carpet in the house we have just taken."

"You will find it quite cool and restful."

"I don't care about the coolness nor about the rest, and merely desire to sit for a moment, and then see what is going on. I want to turn my eyes upon the Speaker's desk and recall the day the House of Representatives sat for the first time to decide on the gavel."

"Are you interested in parliamentary proceedings?"

"Not a bit. I am simply hungering to be reminded of the man who is to sit for a moment, and then see what is going on. I want to turn my eyes upon the Speaker's desk and recall the day the House of Representatives sat for the first time to decide on the gavel."

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